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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 26. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1870. NO. 42

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Hanson F. Murphy, as Administrator de bonis non of William Keith, plaintiff,

Against

Elizabeth Larkins, Benjamin F. Keith, Annabella Moore, and David Jones and Margaret Ann, his wife, defendants.

AMENDED PETITION FOR A SALE OF the lands of William Keith, deceased, for the payment of his debts. The defendants, Elizabeth Larkins, and David Jones and Margaret Ann, his wife, are notified to appear before the said Court, at the Clerk's office in the Court House, in the city of Wilmington, on the 3d day of January, A. D, 1871, and plead, answer, or demur to the amended petition, or judgment will be rendered according to the prayer thereof.

J. C. MANN, Clerk.

DAVIS & MURPHY,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

nov 11 40-w1aw6w

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR.

A private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, phia.

oct 21 37-6mch

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ON THE 10th day of September, 1870, duly qualified before the Judge of Probate of New Hanover County, as the Executor of the last will and testament of James M. Rooks, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment thereof: and to all persons having claims against the same to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of October, 1871, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JAMES F. BLAND,
Executor.

nov 18 41-6t*

Farmer and Gardener Wanted.

A PRACTICAL Farmer and Gardener is wanted for a farm of 50 acres on the Sound, within 6 miles of Wilmington. To an enterprising and industrious man, well recommended, liberal terms would be given. A man with an industrious wife and family, and who has a little capital, preferred. The soil of the farm cannot be surpassed for raising all kinds of vegetables.

Apply to ROBT. HENNING,
Wilmington, N. C.

nov 18 41—2muoo

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC, 1871,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

THE CALCULATIONS OF THIS ALMANAC may be relied on as correct to the minute. It contains much valuable information relating to State matters, and its circulation of 20,000 copies proves it to be the most popular and salable Almanac published in the State. *Be sure you get Turner's N. C. Almanac for* 1871. Price per gross, $7; per 100, $5; per half gross, $4; per dozen, 75 cents; single copy, 10 cts.

☞ Single copies and packages of one dozen mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

Address JAMES H. ENNIS, Agent,
Publisher and Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.

nov 16 43-1td4w,w

TO ORGANISTS.

A LONG-FELT NEED SUPPLIED.

Clark's Short Voluntaries

FOR THE

PIPE OR REED ORGAN.

Designed chiefly as Opening Voluntaries and Responses, for delicate and expressive stops. EASY and PLEASING. Selected and arranged by WM. H. CLARK, author of the "New Method for Reed Organs." Price, in boards, $1 50.—Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO, New York.

FIVE CENTS ADDITIONAL

will buy Shoes with Silver or Copper Tips, which will save the buyer the price of a new pair of shoes. Compared with ragged toes and dirty stockings, they are beautiful, to say the least. Parents, try it.

sep 9 31-3mch

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

oct 22 37-1ych

$100 to 250 *per month guaranteed. Sure pay* to all ambitious men and women selling our world renowned Patent Silver Mould White Wire Clothes Line. Business permanent. For full particulars address the GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa.

oct 21 37—eow2m*

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IRON AND COPPER WORKS
AND
MACHINE SHOP,

Front Street, below Market,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES,
PEA NUT MACHINES,
SUGAR AND OTHER MILLS
GIN GEAR.
COTTON SCREWS AND PRESSES,
TURPENTINE STILLS,

And all kinds of Castings and Machinery made and repaired. Also, Packing and Belting, Wood Moulding, Brackets, Newell Posts, Stair Railing, &c., of the latest patterns.

Hart & Bailey.

mh 25 152-d1aw,wtf

PAIN KILLER
PERRY DAVIS & SON PROP. PROVIDENCE R.I.
1840 1870

Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals, as inevitable as death itself and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used on an emergency, when the seminal principle lodged in the system shall develop itself, and we feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such a remedial agent exists in the PAIN KILLER, whose fame has made the circuit of the globe. Amid the eternal ices of the polar regions or beneath the intolerable and burning sun of the tropics, its virtues are known and appreciated. Under all latitudes, from the one extreme to the other, suffering humanity has found relief from many of its ills by its use. The wide and broad area over which this medicine has spread, attests its value and potency. From a small beginning, the Pain Killer has pushed gradually along, making its own highway, solely by its virtues.

Such unexampled success and popularity has brought others into the field, who have attempted, under similarity of name, to usurp the confidence of the people and turn it to their own selfishness and dishonesty, but their efforts have proved fruitless, while the Pain Killer is still growing in public favor.

THE LEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS. POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE MD. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

sept 17 302-eod&w1y-eh

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S

VERMIFUGE.

WHY IS IT THAT SO MANY CHILDREN die under the age of five years? That a large proportion of children die under that age, has long been a subject of remark, and without a satisfactory cause ascertained, it is certain. Also it is known that worms exist in the human system from its earliest infancy; therefore parents, especially mothers, who are more constantly with their children, cannot be too observing of the first *symptoms of worms*; for so surely as they exist, can they be

SAFELY AND CERTAINLY

removed from the most DELICATE INFANTS, by the timely use of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge.

It is perfectly harmles, contains no Mercury, being a

PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOSITION,

And may be administered with the UTMOST SAFETY TO CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

Worm Confections, made more for the purpose of pleasing the palate than of overcoming the disease, have been manufactured all over the country, but their short lease of life is nearly exhausted, and B. H. Fahnestock's Vermifuge continues to grow in favor daily.

CAUTION.

Should occasion require you to purchase B. A. Fahnestock's vermifuge, be particularly careful to see that the initials are B. A. This is the article that has been so

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1829,

And purchasers must insist on having it, if they do not wish to have an imitation forced upon them.

SCHWARTZ & HASLETT,
FORMERLY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
PITTSBURG, PA.

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ESTABLISHED 1811.
CUSHINGS & BAILEY,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
262 Baltimore St., Baltimore,

HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK in the city of

SCHOOL and LAW, MEDICAL and DENTAL, CLASSICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

An immense supply of General Bank and Counting-House STATIONERY.

Blank Books made to order in any style of Binding and Ruling.

☞ The same careful attention given to Orders as to Personal Purchasers.

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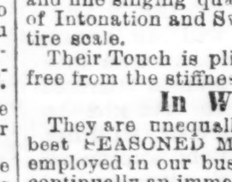
SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.



THE GREAT SOUTHern Piano Manufactory Wm. Knabe & Co., manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano Fortes, Baltimore, Md. These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unpurchased pre-eminence*, which pronounces them unequalled.

Their Tone combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale.

Their Touch is pliant and elastic, and entire free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

In Workmanship

They are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our Square Pianos have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the Agraffe Treble.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in Grand Pianos and Square Grands, patented August 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully warranted for five years. We have made arrangements for the Sole Wholesale Agency for the most celebrated Parlor Organs and Melodeons, which we offer, wholesale and Retail, at lowest factory prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

sept 17 302-deod-w6m-ch

George Page & Co.,
(NO. 5 N. SCHROEDER ST., BALTIMORE),
Manufacturers of
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,
PATENT IMPROVED, PORTABLE
Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Muiay and Sash Saw Mills.

GRIST MILLS, TIMBER WHEELS, SHINGLE MACHINES, &c. Dealers in Circular Saws, Belting, and Mill supplies generally, and manufacturer's agents for Leffel's Celebrated Turbine Water Wheel, and every description of Wood Working Machinery.

Agricultural Engines a specialty.

☞ Send for descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists.

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Our Jobbing Department

Has recently been materially replenished with new type and fixtures which makes our office as complete as can be desired. Our workmen are prompt, and we make it a rule to fill all orders as agreed upon.

We have a very extensive assortment of Job bing Material, and hold ourselves ready to do any description of Letter Press Printing, from a Visiting Card up to large Posters.

apr 22 176—

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR IN EUROPE!

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, Nov. 17.

At a Cabinet Council yesterday, it was resolved to act decisively in regard to Russian complications. War is imminent. Great and popular indignation exists against Russia.

COLOGNE, Nov. 17.

The Gazette of the 15th says, after an interview with the Russia Minister at Vienna, Baron Von Beuste informs Lord Bloomfield that Russia had 100,000 troops on the Turkish frontier, and that Austria was perfectly prepared to take the field if England would give her consent.

The Great Grimsby England Steamers Hausa and Leipsig from New York and Baltimore for Bremen, were captured by a French man-of-war. Particulars wanting.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Intense excitement in government circles relative to threatened complications growing out of the Russian attempt to secure a revision of the treaty of Paris. The general conviction is that English statesmanship is at fault. The country is wholly unprepared for war.

The Secretary of War is hastening the arming of the nation.

Securities are declining.

Breadstuffs advancing.

All the great powers are ready to reconsider the Paris treaty.

Granville replying to Gotschakoff's circular, denounces the right of Russia to recognize the European situation as releasing her from the solemn treaty stipulations.

The Times in a strong article on the grave situation, says if Russia puts a fleet on the Black Sea, Turkey should be able to sweep it off, if not, England and other powers, will be obliged to do so.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

A sortie from Belfast yesterday was repulsed by the Prussians.

TOURS, Nov. 17.

Mezieres is again surrounded by the Germans and a lively artillery battle is progressing.

The French has reoccupied Dreux.

The Eastern question is eagerly watched here.

LYONS, Nov. 17.

The Prussians have ten thousand infantry with cavalry and cannon at Dijon.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

All papers speak of Russia's demands as insolent. England will stand firm to the treaty stipulations, and will not stand alone,

Defense preparations throughout England are extensive.

Gibralett being reprovisioned, the Government is pushing large quantities of powder forward.

The reported capture of the steamers Hausa and Leipsig is incorrect. They are safe at Bremen and Havre.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

Messrs. Allrich & Co., have received a message announcing the safe arrival of the steamers Hausa, Leipsig and Hanover at Bremen and Havre, after having touched at Grimsby.

From Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

The verdict in the Mohsman case was murder in the first degree.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Nov. 17

A killing and freezing black frost here last night. The second this season. Absentees are returning. The city is rapidly filling up.

From Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.

Farnsworth's majority in the Second District of Illinois is 1,881; Moore's majority in the Second District of Illinois is 671.

BY THE HAVANA CABLE.

MADRID, Nov. 17.

The Cortes have elected the Duke of Oasta King of Spain, by a vote of 191 to 120. The city is animated, but no disorders.

The Duke Austa has been proclaimed King by President Cortes.

The Carlists gave 12 blank votes.

WAR IN EUROPE.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

The treaty for the admittance of Hesse and Darmstadt to the North German Confederation has been signed.

Negotiations with Bavaria are assuming a satisfactory shape.

The elections so far as known have resulted, Conservatives 180,000; Liberals 110,000; Progressives 40,000; Catholics 000; Unclassified 30,000.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The idea of a collective note, from powers concerned, to Prussia has been abandoned.

An Austrian dispatch in reply to Gortschatoff is identical with Great Britain's.

The evening papers concur in urging vigorous war measures.

Merchants here decline to charter Russian vessels.

Turkey is preparing for a desperate conflict.

Exceptions from the military service in Russia have been limited, and all classes are now summoned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.

The Sublime Porte did not receive Gortschakoff's note until yesterday. The dispatch is conciliatory in tone, but insists upon a revision of the treaty of '56. The Ottoman government will make an energetic reply.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

The *World's* special from London says: Peace is desired at any price. The party in the Cabinet find themselves unable to resist the popular demand for war against Russia unless she abandoned her present position. Granville told Gladstone that they must choose between going with the tide or out of office for the moment, as they have yielded. The Members who oppose the position assumed by Granville in his reply to Gortschakoff are Lowe, Childers, Cardwell, Bruce and Ayerton. The truth is, Granville sent his reply in hot haste, without consulting his colleagues, and then informed them that the country was committed to his position and he could and would not recall.

The Morning Post says, editorially, that the cause of France has now become the cause of Europe. All neutral States are bound to assist her to obtain a peace and leave her intact, or aid her to continue war, in order to hold Prussia engaged while England, Austria, Italy and Turkey whip Austria into submission. Prussia must either sign an easy peace to liberate her forces, or declining, France will once more prove herself Saviour of Europe.

The Standard has a bitter attack upon Russia and Prussia, who, it says, conspired to commit a monstrous act of perfidy and violence, an audacious contempt of morality, introducing chaos a series of endless European wars. There is no English Ministery, worth a week's purchase, that would dare not give fight to this insolent challenge.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

It appears by official data that during eight months, ending September 30th last, the exports of wheat amounted to over twenty-three millions dollars; wheat and flour nearly twelve millions; raw cotton, one hundred and fifty-two millions and a half; leaf tobacco, over eleven millions dollars.

Granville's position, as understood here, is that Russia may ask an abrogation treaty by the usual routine, but may not disregard its provisions until so abrogated.

The strength of the United States army is 34,870.

Senator Schurz called at the white house today, but failed to see the President. The Star states that the President was engaged answering private letters.

The following is another analysis of Granville's note:

Earl Granville's reply to Prince Gortschakoff denies the right of Russia to recognize the European situation as releasing her from the obligations of a solemn treaty. It also denies that, assuming as true that some contracting power considers itself released from a treaty, the others are at liberty to disregard it. It further says that instead of making any such announcement Russia should have invited the powers to consider the subject.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.

The China, from Hong Kong, arrived here today.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.

A man named Chas. Durnin went home tight to-day, and his wife, aged 65, struck him several blows on the head with an axe, killing him.

The weather is cold, and there was frost and ice this morning.

WAR IN EUROPE.

ANOTHER BATTLE—THE RESULT UNKNOWN.

Treaty Negotiations.

PARIS SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

&c., &c., &c.

TOURS, Nov. 18—Evening.

The Prussians now occupy the heights of Cherisy.

A severe battle has been progressing before Dreux since 2 o'clock this afternoon. The result is unknown.

General Tann occupies a line extending from Orleans to Paris and the railroad to Banneval.

The affair at Athenay on the 16th instant was very trifling.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.

The treaty between the North German Confederation and Baden and Hesse has been signed. The Wurtemburg treaty has been concluded, but is not yet signed.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Prince of Wales, representing the views of the Queen, is understood to have expressed to the Cabinet the disapprobation of Granville's hasty note to Russia.

A ballon letter from Paris says: Trochu is about to drive from the city ten thousand half-starved citizens, for whom he can no longer provide food.

[Special Telegram to the New York World.]

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A telegram from Berlin yesterday says: The German mail convoy from Cologne to Sedan was attacked on the 14th instant, near Bouillon, by franc-tireurs and compelled to take refuge in Belgian territory. On the same day the mail from Sedan to Cologne was attacked and compelled to return to Sedan.

A dispatch from Munich, dated Thursday night, says that the negotiations that were carried on at Versailles have been finally concluded. The treaties will be signed in a few days.

The Constitution of Bund has undergone important modifications. Bavaria is allowed to enter the Confederation upon her own condition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.

Golos, of this city, denies that Russia offered neutrality to Prussia upon condition that the Paris treaty be set aside. Russia only desired a modification of the treaty, and was quite willing to submit her pretensions to the decision of a conference. Prussia will only consent to a conference upon condition that the Prussian relations to France shall not be discussed.

John Stuart Mill's writes to the "Times" protesting against the war with Russia upon any existing provocation, especially as the demand of Russia thus far seem worthy of consideration.

Froude also writes to the "Times" urging the Government to change front rather than extend the war.

The "Post" says that Russia must recant or embark in a war ensuring her humiliation.

The feeling in England to-day is somewhat more peaceful, but there is still a strong undercurrent of excitement.

Securities lower and Breadstuffs higher.

From Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.

There is four inches of snow of Harrisburg. It commenced snowing here at noon to-day.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

MADRID, Nov. 19.

The committee to tender the crown to Aosta have started on their mission.

Cortes has adjourned until the return of the committee.

WAR IN EUROPE!

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Dispatches from Tours state that England, with the approval of the Provisional Government, has renewed her proposals for an armistice, based upon a pecuniary war compensation, razeeing of the frontier fertress, and the naturalization of Alsace and Lorraine. The great powers guaranteeing the fulfillment of these conditions by any future French government, a Congress is to assemble to settle these questions, and also to deliberate upon the East ern question.

Dispatches from Vienna state that the American policy is suspected to be in favor of Russia on the Eastern question and that Austria has sent a firm reply to St. Petersburg and also to Berlin.

A telegram from Tours, dated November 18th, states that a detachment of Gardes Mobiles, belonging to the Army of the Centre, under General Fierek, which is advancing from Lemans along the line of railway from that city to Chartres, had reached Dreux, twenty-five miles Southwest of Versailles, when they encountered the 17th Division of the German army. Being outnumbered, the detachment fell back upon the main body. This engagement has nothing to do with the Army of the Loire, which, at last advices had fully completed turning of the German right, mentioned in my dispatch of the 17th.

The German force which encountered the Gardes Mobiles near Dreux, were marching from St. Germain to join Vonder Tann.

It is unofficially reported here that Gen. D'Aurelles does not propose to make further advance, but having secured an extremely strong position, he will await an attack by the combined forces of Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. He continues to receive reinforcements of arms daily.

Yesterday a very strong train of field artillery and a large body of cavalry moved from Tours to join him. His strength is greater even than it was reported.

Official statements shows that his army numbers nearly 250,000 men, with a daily increase of 5,000.

Despatches received here from Florence state that the Italian Government has certainly declined to join in the diplomatic move against Russia.

Russel's pamphlet, just issued, has been suppressed at the suggestions of his friends.

Rumors continue to circulate of a proposed concentrated attack on the Prussian positions before Paris by the French, attended by a sortie from the city. The time fixed for this grand move is said to be next Monday or Tuesday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

Delegations from New Mexico and Colorado have been urging their admission into the Union.

Viscount Treilhard has had an unofficial interview with Secretary Fish, and will soon be received as the successor of Birthemy. Birthemy having informed Fish that Treilhards credentials are on the way from Paris.

It has been learned from proper sources that no important correspondence has recently occurred bearing on the Alabama claims or the Eastern question.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Miss De Edelsburg, Prima Donna, who escaped from Paris by a balloon, has arrived here. She goes to New Orleans to-night to fill an engagement there.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.

Ex-Attorney B. L. Lynch has been elected to the Legislature from Iberia Paris.

Singular Murder Cases.

William Carroll, a convict in the Ohio penitentiary, under sentence for life, has just been convicted of manslaughter, for killing a fellow prisoner. The court is in doubt what sentence to pronounce. A man in Arkansas is condemned to be hanged, but all the carpenters in the neighborhood refuse to build the scaffold. He is himself a carpenter by trade, and the sheriff proposed that he should put up the gallows. He swears, however, that it is asking too much of him, and that he won't do it—that he'll go unhanged a thousand years first. We think he is a little fastidious about the matter, but under the circumstances, which are rather peculiar, he is probably not so much to be blamed as one might suppose.

Now that the elections are over, and blood and thunder stories from the South are no longer needed in the North, as political capital, Governor Holden of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation declaring that peace and good order everywhere prevail in his Commonwealth, and that the counties of Alamance and Caswell are no longer in a state of insurrection.—This act illustrates, in a favorable manner, the Radical game in relation to the South. Just previous to each election, the carpetbaggers of that section, the men who are robbing and plundering the people there, provoke breaches of the peace, or manufacture stories of "rebel outrages," in order to inflame the public mind, and act upon the polls. No matter how many are killed, or how much property destroyed, if the political point is reached. This "Morgan" lasts, until after the elections, and then the whole aspect of things changes. Peace is restored; the Ku-Kluxers drop their masks, and "peace and good order everywhere prevail." This game is nearly finished, and men are not to be cheated out of their votes by the devices of such unscrupulous tricksters as Holden and others in the South.—Phil'a *Age*.

The Western Division of the W. N. C Railroad.

We learn of a gentleman from the West that a letter has been received in Ashville from Major N. W. Woodfin, who has been in Europe for several weeks to the effect that he had received $150.000 in cash, a million and a half of Florida bonds, and $160,000 worth of railroad iron for the Western Exetusion of the Western N. C. R. R. Our information is from a responsible source, and we sincerely hope may prove correct.

Already nearly or full half of the French Broad Branch of this road has been graded, and if means are afforded, this portion of the line will be complete in a few months.

Raleigh *Standard*.

And now McClurg, defeated disfranchisement candidate for Governor in Missouri, is to be tethered to the public crib, the statement being that so soon as a sufficiently succulent situation can be found this champion of the administration is to be inducted therein. At Mr. Grant's present rate of retrogression it is evident the whole civil service will soon be inadequate to pension his beaten advocates, even if every honest man in office be turned out to make room for "a friend."

There appears a statement that during the late yellow-fever invasion there were in all one hundred and fifty-seven cases upon Governor's Island, fifty of them, or thirty-two per cent. of the whole number, terminating fatally. If there is no mistake about these figures, the death-rate is certainly one that gives a new reason for congratulation that "bronze John" is so rare a visitant.

A colored mail carrier in Virginia, having been well shaken by a man for kicking his dog, turned about and bravely expostulated: "Look a here, massa, you'd better be keerful how you shake dis chile; cos when you shakes me you shakes de whole of de United States—I carries de mail!"

General O'Neil proposes publishing a history of the last Fenian war.

GERMAN POLITICS.

The Political Parties of Germany.

(Dresden Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.)

The expectation that the war would put an end to political dissensions among the Germans has only been very partially fulfilled. It is true that the desire for German unity has become universal, but the strife of parties and the unpopularity of the Prussian Government are as great as ever. Here in Dresden, for instance, the question of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine has given rise to a struggle between the Burgerthum, or middle class, and the lower classes, which is very characteristic of the differences in political feeling and aspirations, between these two important sections of the population all over Germany. The Burgerthum, which belongs chiefly to the so-called "National Liberal" party, not only warmly advocates the proposed annexation, but, in strange contradiction to its liberal professions, uses its influences with the government to put down all demonstrations in a contrary sense. The laboring class, on the other hand, which feels the burdens of the war more severely than the other classes, is anxious for peace, and shares the opinions of Dr. Jacoby (who is very popular among them) on the question of annexation.—They have no opportunity, however, of making their opinions public; for all meetings called for such purpose are strictly forbidden by the authorities. This conduct towards the French prisoners, too, contrasts very favorably with that of the Burger class. Crowds of them assemble daily before the barracks where the prisoners are confined, and though the military authorities have proclaimed that they would not permit any gifts to be made to the French, cigars, wine and other luxuries are often surreptitiously introduced into the prison by the workingmen. This has excited great indignation among the Burgers, who denounce the workmen in the press as traitors to their country, and urge the authorities to be more vigilant in preventing such unseemly courtesies to the enemies of Germany.

The great majority of the German workingmen belong to the "Democratic Socialist" party. This party is much more practical in its objects and organization than that of the Communists of 1848; it is in constant communication with the trade societies all over the country, and has its representatives in all the German parliaments. Its former leaders, who signed the famous Brunswick manifesto, calling upon the workmen of Germany to protest against any territorial acquisitions from France, are now in prison in East Prussia; and the party is for the present led by a committee at Dresden, consisting of Drs. Walther, Knieling and Kohler.—Dr. Jacobi, who was arrested for a similar demonstration, is only one of many members of this party who have thus had to suffer for expressing opinions opposed to those of the Prussian government on the above question. Several Democratic Socialists have since been imprisoned on similar grounds at Mayence, in Hanover, at Gotha, at Celle, in Hamburg, at Offenbach, and at Meerane in Saxony. In the latter place, and at Hejdhausen, in Bavaria, enthusiastic meetings have been held by members of the same party, in favor of the French republic and against the "humiliation of the French nation for the advantage of the ruling caste in Germany."

Between the Democratic Socialists and the National Liberals is the Fortschritt party or party of progress, which has lost much of its influence since 1866, but still numbers among it ranks some able and popular men, such as Virchow and Schutze-Delitsch. This party demands a Confederate parliament, elected by universal suffrage, for the whole of Germany, with power to grant supplies; make laws, decide on questions of peace and war, and participate in the conclusion of international treaties. The Federal Ministers are, according to the Fortschritt programme, to be responsible to this Parliament. All special institutions of the small German States which are incompatible with the prosperity and security of the country generally are to be abolished, tho' each State will be represented in the Federal Council, and will have its own responsible Ministry and Legislature, elected by universal suffrage. The judges are to be independent of the government, and all officials, especially those belonging to the police, are to be liable to trial in the ordinary tribunals. Education is to be gratuitous, the schools to be entirely removed from ecclesiastical control, and civil marriage to be introduced in the whole of Germany. Political and press offences are to be tried by jury, and the period of military service is to be diminished. This programme is, of course, much too liberal for the Prussian Government, and it has not the smallest chance of being adopted. But it will make a good cry for the Fortschrittmen at the next elections, and will certainly raise up serious difficulties for the National Liberals, whose only policy is now to support the government at Berlin in bringing about a union between the German Governments based far more on dynastic than on popular considerations.

Why Jewesses are Beautiful.

Chatteaubriand gives a fanciful but agreeable reason for the fact that Jewish women are so much more handsomer than the men of their nation. He says Jewesses have escaped the curse which alights upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and rabbies who insulted the Son of God, scourged him, crowned him with thorns, and subjected him to infamy and the agony of the cross. The Women of Judea believed in the Saviour, and assisted and soothed him under affliction. A woman of Bethany poured on his head precious ointment, which she kept in a vase of alabaster. The sinner annointed his feet with perfumed oil and wiped them with her hair. Christ on his part extended mercy to the Jewess. He raised from the dead the son of the widow Nain and Martha's brother Lazarus. He cured Simon's mother-in-law, and the women who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate judge to the woman in adultery. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy women accompanied him to Calvary, brought him balm and spices, and, weeping, sought him in the sepulchre. "Woman, why weepest thou?" His first appearance after the resurrection was to Mary Magdalene. He said to her, "Mary." At the sound of his voice Mary Magdalene's eyes were opened, and she answered: "Master." The reflection of some beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewess.

A lawyer in Terre Haute lately went to an editor's office to cane him. The doctors have dug three bullets out of his frame, and say there is another one that they can't find, which will probably kill him.

The Designs of Russia.

Some time ago the report came to us from Europe that Russia was preparing to take part in the present war. It was at once assumed in some quarters that she would inevitably fight for France. We pointed out then that the true ally of Russia, in the state of affairs which we now witness in Europe, was Prussia—and we called the attention of our readers to the fact that the Czar had been from the first rather ostentatious in his efforts to keep on good terms with Germany. He has sent messages of congratulation to the Queen of Prussia after important victories, and has given decorations to several German Princes. We now hear something more definite about his plans. The time has come when it is believed at St. Petersburg that disguises can be thrown aside. It is said that Russia has torn up the treaty of Paris of 1856. This would render the Black Sea once more a Russian lake, and remove a restriction which must have been not a little vexatious and humiliating to the Czar and his people.

We have little doubt that when all the secrets of this eventful year come to be unfolded, it will be found that Russia has had a secret treaty with Prussia from the outset of the war. Bismarck has a genius for making engagements of this kind.—There can be no question that he obtained the promise of Napoleon not to interfere in the Austrian campaign, and Napoleon did not receive the expected "consideration" afterward, but that did not make much difference to Count Bismarck. He probably intends to fulfill his pledges toward Russia, whatever they may be. Hence it has been quite clear for months past that King William and the Emperor Alexander were acting in concert.

It is very difficult to conjecture how far the present plans of the Czar extend.—Does he want to make another dash at the "sick man?" If so, nothing stands in his way. The old alliance which was so fatal to his father, the Emperor Nicholas, is now dissolved. France must be powerless for aggression for many years to come. It is in the last degree improbable that England will ever take up arms again in defense of Turkey. Russia will therefore find no third Power between her and Constantinople. The theory of many years standing is that English supremacy in India is threatened by the Eastern policy of Russia. But this idea has never stood the test of examination. The mountains of Afghanistan are an impassable barrier to Russian advances, and the people of India themselves would be little disposed to change a foreign rule to which they have become accustomed, for one which they only know through the medium of unfavorable reports. Russia would never find the native population of India willing to fight for her.

The Czar is probably determined to get rid of the penalties imposed upon his country through the failure of his father in the Crimean War, and all other aims he may be content to hold in reserve. It is the usual fate of all such treaties as that of 1856. The power which is tied down is submissive only while it cannot put forth the strength necessary to burst its bands. Thus it will be with any treaty imposed upon France after the termination of the present war. Some day or other a new trial will be moved for in the cause now apparently being decided at so vast a cost. Russia has bided her time, and she knows perfectly well that the power which she has most dreaded will not be very troublesome to her again. It may be seriously doubted whether the British Cabinet will even take the trouble to enter a protest against any course the Czar and his advisers may choose to adopt.

New York *Times*.

A Mormon of Salt Lake City has invented a novel apparatus for killing grasshoppers by steam. The machine is very small, and can be attached to the waist of the operator, who plays upon the grasshoppers with the steam, which is ejected from a flexible tube attached to the generator.

A Chicago boy being asked if he had a mother, said he didn't know, as he hadn't been home since morning, and when he left his father and mother were quarrelling, with odds in favor of his father, as he had the hatchet in his hand.

A man in Georgia is so fond of riding horseback that he shouldered a saddle and walked sixteen miles after a horse for the pleasure of riding him back.

Whatever else the French may lack, they ought not to want food; for haven't they a provisional government?

In a New England court recently a "bummer" was defined as a man who will not pay his taxes, and stands on the sidewalk and spits.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the students of the Whiteville Academy the following were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of our grief on the death of our deceased Preceptor, R. H. Brown, viz: Jno. Morrison, W. A. Memory and H. S Wollard, who reported as follows:

WHEREAS, God in his mysterious, yet all-wise Providence hath seen fit to remove from us our worthy and much beloved Preceptor, R. H. Brown; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Brown our Institution has suffered an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we recognize in our loved and lost Preceptor those noble and generous qualities which rendered him the true Christian gentleman and the kind and efficient counsellor he was.

Resolved, That it becomes us, his sorely bereaved students, to cherish his memory to our latest day, and also to follow his instructions, that like him, we may lead lives of honor and usefulness, and afterwards pass to the rewards of the good.

Resolved, That we, in token of our grief, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies, in this the day of their sore affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; and also to the North Carolina *Presbyterian*, Fayetteville *Eagle* and Wilmington JOURNAL, with the request that they be published.

JNO. MORRISON,
W. A. MEMORY, } Committee.
H. S. WOLLARD,

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., at the Presbyterian Church in Morganton, N. C., by the Rev. R. H. Chapman, D. D., FAB. H. BUSBEE, Esq., of Raleigh, N. C., to Miss ANNIE McKESSON, of Morganton, N. C. No cards.

On Thursday, Nov. 10th, by the Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., J. FRANCIS KING, M. D., of this city, to SUSAN LeROY, daughter of the late Dr. John Neilson, of New York city.

In St. John's Church, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Geo. Patterson, WILLIAM C. LORD to NINA R. daughter of W. S. Anderson, Esq

Macon, Ga., *Telegraph & Messenger* please copy.

At Salem, on the 16th of Nov. T. R. PURNELL, of Wilmington, to Miss A. E. ZEVELY, daughter of Dr. A. T. Zevely, of that place. No cards.

On Thursday evening, the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr Rooey, at the Residence of the bride's father, Mr. THOS. A. SHEPARD, of Topsail Sound, to Miss EUGENIE D. GRANT, daughter of Mr. R. H. Grant.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1870.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE JOURNAL.]

FROM RALEIGH.

ORGANIZATION OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 24.

Both Houses organized to-day.

T. J. Jarvis, of Tyrell, is Speaker of the House; W. W. Gaither, of Caldwell, Clerk, and Kerr Craige, of Rowan, Assistant Clerk.

W. L. Saunders, of Orange, was elected Clerk of the Senate, and H. A. London, Jr., of Chatham, Assistant Clerk.

The credentials of the Senators from Granville and Person, and those of Smith, of Alamance were laid on the table.

In taking his seat Speaker Jarvis said, in substance: No Legislature ever met in the State charged with more important duties than the one that meets to-day. What these duties are, or how you shall discharge them, I will not undertake to point out; but will ask you to so act out your part as to make this Legislature memorable for good, and yourselves entitled to the confidence and gratitude of the people of North Carolina. Let a high order of patriotism, a dignified statesmanship and an unflinching devotion to duty mark your every act. Let the errors of the past be corrected, not in a spirit of revenge, but in justice; not in anger, but in mercy. We meet, gentlemen, not to legislate for a party or a clique, but for the people of the whole State.—Every man, white or black, rich or poor, distinguished or humble, must be made to feel and to know that he is secure in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and that he will be protected by the strong arm of the law in all the rights now guaranteed to him by the Constitution and laws of the land. All men, of every position in life must know that the law will be swift to avenge his wrongs and speedy to punish his crimes. There are two evils of legislation to be avoided, one is legislation that is wrong *per se*; the other is too much legislation. The former gives us a system of obnoxious laws difficult of execution; the latter is a system of confused laws difficult of construction. What the people need and what they demand of us is a Code of laws in number few, in style simple, in construction easy, and in execution certain. F.

The Legislature.

A dispatch above this, from Raleigh, to this paper, informs us that both branches of the Legislature have been organized by the appointment of the proper officers.—We have no doubt that it was an entirely harmonious action, and that the officers will be acceptable to all.

The majority of the present Legislature is composed of men who are identified by birth and association, with the true interests of the State and is not made up of unprincipled adventurers and ignorant negroes, as was the case with the last General Assembly.

The JOURNAL will give full and free reports of the most important proceedings of the Legislature.

The Fair.

It gives us pleasure, now that the Fair is over and all excitement attending it is gone, to write of its great success. We know that the pioneers of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association did not comprehend one-half of the agricultural, commercial and social benefits to be derived by the labors they had undertaken. We know that the success of the enterprise has been much greater than they anticipated. We know that those of our citizens who generously extended help to the Association in its infancy, are willing to admit that those who canvassed for aid to inaugurate it, did not, by one-half, comprehend the magnitude of the work in hand, or the advantages to be derived therefrom.

The Second Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association has established, at once, the necessity of such an organization and its complete success. As an exponent of the industry and enterprise of our immediate section, it was not all that we could desire; as a grand agricultural and social reunion and jubilee it was all that we could ask. While in some departments of agricultural industry the late Fair was a decided improvement over its predecessor, and while in others there was no advancement noticeable, we were glad to observe that these deficiencies, marked by both years, engrossed the attention of leading farmers and others, and will doubtless claim their attention. As we have formerly said, we cannot, if we should desire, prevent being judged by these Annual Fairs. They will be taken as indices of our present enterprise and future progress. No man really interested in the welfare of this immediate section of country, can neglect to attend these Fairs with the fruits of his labors and skill, without detriment thereto.

Many strangers visit our Fairs to observe the people and see the results of their industry as indicated in the character of our citizens, the fertility of our soil, and the advancement of agricultural systems, with a view to live among us, or to make investments. Exhibitors from a distance are impressed favorably or unfavorably by these annual exhibitions and take with them opinions based thereon. There is no view we can take of these Fairs which does not imperatively demand of all our people to labor to make the best exhibition possible.

We were very pleasantly impressed with the very large and most excellent exhibition made by the ladies of our section in the Household Department at the Fair. The rivalry induced by the very neat and appropriate premium offered by the Association for superiority in this department called forth a very spirited contest. The lady who bore off the honors has much reason to congratulate herself, for she won over no mean contestants. The enterprise displayed by our housewives deserves commendation from the Association, and we bespeak for them a premium at the next Fair more worthy of such excellent and spirited contestants.

The liberal Special Premiums offered by some of our enterprising merchants added much to the success of the Fair. We take it for granted that another year will see a renewal of these offers upon a more liberal scale and in time to engender a greater rivalry.

It is not becoming in us to speak of the management of the Fair. We believe it was as good as any one had a right to expect. The want of experience upon the part of the officers, and the vast crowds in attendance will excuse, we know, any shortcomings upon their part. The gate arrangements are not equal to the demands upon them, and we are sure that vast improvements will be made before another year.

We can congratulate the Marshal, General ROBERT RANSOM, and his Assistants, for the good order maintained throughout. We do not recollect ever to have seen so large a crowd assembled with so little disorder or confusion.

We regard the Railroad facilities as very superior. At times the crowds were greater than the Company's means of transportation enabled them promptly to carry, and some little necessary delay was encountered. But when we consider that during the entire week not even the slightest accident occurred, and that the trains passed back and forth between the city and the Fair Grounds with most astonishing regularity, reflects great credit upon the officials having this matter in their charge.

Altogether we believe all reasonable people will be pleased with the Fair and its mediate and immediate management. Its success only foreshadows what the influence and importance of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association will be in a very few years. It has already become the leading industrial and social feature of our section. It has the sympathy and must have the support of all good citizens.

Southern Skill and Enterprise.

The ideal immigrant that many people who listen with too much credulity to the whispers of fancy, paint to themselves as the coming man to redeem the South is a Yankee, with head full of brains, pocket full of specie, skilled to labor, cunning in machinery, to say nothing of the music of his voice, the grace in all his movements, and the dignity in his eye, ready to adorn with equal grace the work-shop, the cornfield or the parlor. This is the gentleman who is to come among us and teach us how to plant and how to hoe, how to plant and how to harvest. We may be pardoned for saying we do not expect to derive much advantage from the muscle of this ideal immigrant, and that we need muscle rather than brain. We are old-fogy and Southern enough to think our planters know as much about their business as any Yankee can tell them. We are not followers of the fashion to extol Northern and to decry Southern intelligence and progress. It is said there is scarcely a single instance in the whole South where, since the war, a Northern man has planted cotton successfully.

We have not, in view of all the facts of the case, been able to see any ground for the constant depreciation of Southern pluck, enterprise, skill, energy and industry that is so common in the mouths of so many of our people. But we happen to have an authority on this point more potent with this class of sycophantic croakers than any opinion we can advance. The opinion of Mr. WELLS, in his official report as Special Commissioner of Revenue, upon the industry, trade, commerce, &c., of the United States for the year 1869, and published by order of Congress, will be more potent than anything we may say. These are days of strange events, of wonderful mutations. What man would have been regarded as sane who, in the year 1865, would have predicted that in less than five years the United States Government would rely upon the products of the desolated, devastated fields of the South, upon the skill, the energy, the industry and the intelligence of a homeless, houseless, starving people, whose sons were all prisoners of war, for the means of paying off at an early date an indebtedness so vast that its enumeration in figures conveys no idea to the human, finite mind? When we look back and see what, under so great disadvantages, we have accomplished, when we remember that during a period of only five years, in which no man could, on his unencumbered real estate alone, borrow even one per cent. of its admitted value, our people have progressed from the point of starvation to almost plenty, we are lost in admiration.

Here is what Mr. Commissioner WELLS says in his official report. The truthfulness of his picture of the South and the remarkable admission he makes must serve as our apology for quoting at such length. Remember, Mr. WELLS is a Northern man and a United States officer: "But no one circumstance pertaining to the history of the past more strikingly illustrates the extent of the resources of the country and the energy of its population than the recent industrial resuscitation and development of the South. In 1865 this section of our country, which in 1860 represented nearly one-third of the entire population, and omitting the value of the slaves, nearly two-sevenths of the aggregate wealth of the nation, found itself, as the result of four years of civil war, entirely prostrate; without industry, without tools, without money, credit or crops; deprived of local self government and, to a great extent, of all political privileges; the flower of its youth in the hospitals, or dead upon the battle-fields, with society disorganized, and starvation imminent or actually present. Furthermore, the first efforts of the people of the South to improve their condition were also in the highest degree discouraging. During the years 1866 and 1867 the crops, both of cotton and grain, were, to a very great extent, failures. The freedmen were not disposed to work for hire; demanded excessive wages, and accepting them, too often rendered poor service. The general result of all attempts to revive production seemed, therefore, up to 1868, to leave both freedman and planter in a condition more destitute and discouraging even than at the close of the war. But the year 1868, the third year of the free labor experiment, at last brought an improvement. The harvest was sufficiently abundant to furnish the people with cheap food and to produce a large surplus for the future and for export, while the value returned from the sale of the exportable product of that year, in the form of cotton, grain, sugar, tobacco, and naval stores, and the like, amounted to an aggregate of at least three hundred millions of dollars in currency. Such results of effort and industry, which in its very statement assumes the character of the marvellous, has brought to the people of the South, before so enfeebled, poor, and discouraged, a large measure of strength and prosperity. It has restored the broken and exhausted lines of railway intercommunication, and is creating many additional ones; it is enriching the soil and increasing the quality and quantity of the great staple per acre, through the extensive purchase and use of fertilizers and improved tools and implements; it is planting that distributor of comforts and necessities—the country store—at the cross roads; and has led to a truer independence than could ever have been purchased through a victory at arms. The year 1869 has also closed auspiciously. The aggregate of the crops has almost uniformly been greater, while prices have continued to prove highly remunerative. * * * At present the supply of labor to the South is not sufficient to meet the demands of its various industries, but to doubt that with an assurance of profit, peace, personal freedom, and security of property for the future, such a supply cannot be obtained, is to doubt that the influences which have heretofore proved sufficient to control human action and direct the movement of population will continue to operate. But supposing the supply of labor to remain as it is, and the circumstances attending production to be only moderately favorable, the South gives fair promise of deriving annually a greater amount of active surplus capital as the results of its industry than any other section of the Union, and of thereby attaining to a degree of prosperity which will enable its population to become large consumers of the products of other States and countries. This, in turn, must tend to increase the general prosperity of the whole country, to extend trade and commerce, to lighten, through wider distribution, the necessary burden of taxation, and to make certain the extinguishment of the national debt at a comparatively early period."

"Signs of the Times."

Our late editorial under this caption has given rise to such comment as to show beyond a doubt that it has struck home. We learn, however, that an attempt has been made to break its force as to those against whom it was directed by seeking to bring within its scope men against whom it was not aimed. We take this occasion, therefore, to repeat that we are at all times ready to welcome among us men who come here to engage in legitimate business, and that we separate this class of people from that other class, known as carpet-baggers, who come South to make politics a trade, and by spoiling us to fatten themselves. The effort to induce certain gentlemen of our community, who happen to be men of Northern birth, to feel aggrieved at our recent expression of opinion has nothing more to support it than had the attempt to create the impression that the JOURNAL editorial had some connection with the late Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.—That editorial was not aimed at honest gentlemen, no matter whether Northern or Southern born. It was aimed at carpet-baggers and scalawags, no matter what section of our country they may have disgraced by their birth. The whole point of the article, as our readers can see for themselves, was to mark the striking contrast between the relative positions held by Pool, Pearson and Holden, and their associates in crime, at the time of the holding of the last State Fair, and at a time ninety days prior thereto, and the positions held at the same periods by the honest people of North Carolina. It had no reference to, and did not speak, nor pretend to speak, for or in behalf of, the organization or management of either the State Fair or of our own Fair, and this fact is so plain that it necessarily casts an imputation upon the brains or honesty of any one who pretends to think it is capable of any other construction. We have said thus much not because we deemed it necessary, but simply by way of abundant caution.

We republish elsewhere, to-day, the editorial referred to. We trust our readers will turn to it and give it a careful perusal. It expresses our deliberate sentiments. We look upon carpet-baggers and scalawags as the enemies of our State. We look upon John Pool, Richmond M. Pearson and William W. Holden as the three most flagrant criminals that have ever shamed North Carolina by their nativity. We regard all people who have aided or abetted or countenanced, or who would screen these guilty wretches from their merited punishment as accomplices, willing or unwilling, in their crimes. Hitherto when the disgrace of affiliation with carpet-baggers and scalawags was sugar-coated with office and money, when simple alliance with them was the sure prelude to high official position, when by force and fraud they were virtually masters and we were virtually slaves, we utterly scorned any association with them. For the present and in the future we certainly do not propose to have any association with them, when the infamy of it will be unrelieved by either money or office, unjustified by any phase of "policy." We took no part with them in committing their felonies. We shall certainly take no part in compounding them.

The August election has fixed beyond a doubt that the control of the destiny of our State is to be lodged in the hands of the true people of North Carolina, the people who, whether native or foreign born, are devoted to the interest of the State, rather than to their own. The day of carpet bag adventurers and their scalawag allies, who have sought to rule and to ruin us, is well nigh to its close. The rule of honest men is well nigh to its advent. We do not pretend to feel any regret at this state of things. We have fought too long to bring it about to exhibit now any semblance of sorrow, real or feigned. We have no patience with the sickly sentimentality that feeds a fungus growth of sympathetic feeling for people who, having waxed fat upon our spoils, are now eager to let bye gones be bye gones; for wretches who, having secured position and property by plunder of our people, now seek to retain them by appeals to our pity and loyalty and feeling of nationality. Carpet-baggers and Scalawags! Faugh! Our very children, with lips as yet scarce conscious, lisp the words as terms of bitterest infantile reproach. We would not have it otherwise. We have no patience with the sickly sentimentality that can regard as a harsh measure of punishment, one that shall drive in disgrace from their high official positions, John Pool, Richmond M. Pearson and William W. Holden; a feeling so blind as not to see anything harsh in the imprisonment in a vile dungeon of that learned jurist, that venerable patriot, JOHN KERR; so blind as not to see anything harsh in the confinement of the Honorable JOSIAH TURNER, side by side, in the same cell, with a negro felon condemned to death; so blind as not to see anything harsh in the hanging by the neck of Sheriff MURRAY, of Alamance county, until it pleased the minions of Holden to cut him down. We have no patience with the sickly sentimentality that is of such a peculiar character that it can ever be easily excited by the known perpetrators of crime and never by its innocent victims. We have no patience with the sickly sentimentality that gushes out for criminals who, decked in their robes of office, have violated the law they had sworn to support, and shrinks back or looks with indifferent eye as their outraged victims pass by.

The people of North Carolina have looked with astonishment to see that two men could overturn their Constitution and Laws. They have looked with astonishment to see their Governor and Chief Justice conspiring together in the interest of a political party to set up an absolute, irresponsible monarch in the State. They have looked with astonishment to see this conspiracy successful for a time even, and finally defeated only by their official, legal declaration of their will as an outraged sovereign people. They feel now that unless Richmond M. Pearson and William W. Holden be impeached and convicted of such high crimes and misdemeanors in office as shall drive them out in disgrace, they will henceforth hold their lives and liberties, not by the Constitution and Laws of their country, but by the arbitrary will of the two men who may chance to be Governor and Chief Justice of North Carolina. Our property, our lives and our liberties, the property, the lives and the liberties of our children, imperatively demand the punishment of these men. Let John Pool, Richmond M. Pearson and William W. Holden, and their aiders and abettors and accomplices gratefully thank the forbearance of their long suffering fellow-citizens that their miserable lives have not long ere this paid the forfeit of their crimes. Instead of seeking to retain the high trusts they have so grossly abused, let them, with becoming humility, welcome, in the prolongation of their wretched existences, a providential opportunity to repent them of all their outrages and all their villainies. The time has come when it is due to right, to justice, to the insulted majesty of a sovereign people, due to their violated Constitution and outraged laws; when it is due to helpless citizens, subjected without law and without redress to confinement in filthy dungeons and even to the halter itself; when it is due to every hope for the preservation of free government in the future, to speak the truth boldly, freely, fully and fearlessly. These being our views, we republish this morning our recent editorial and reiterate every sentiment contained in it.

The carpet-baggers and scalawags who have taken part in bringing our State to ruin are, and of right ought to be, a stench in the nostrils of every honest citizen of North Carolina, without regard to race, color or former condition. It is absurd to suppose that this vast ruin, shame and disgrace could be put upon the State and yet that no one of the known authors thereof should be held up to the execration and odium of her people.

Carpet-baggers and scalawags, your punishment draweth nigh! The reckoning is, indeed, a terrible one, but thank Heaven it must be met. There is no half-way ground. These men must be driven in disgrace from office or they will stand unrebuked. If they stand unrebuked they stand endorsed. We speak not of honest citizens, no matter from whence they may have come. We do speak of men who, without position, social or political, at home, seek to force themselves upon us of the South. We speak not of good citizens who may have honestly differed from us upon political questions. We do speak of men who, regardless of everything save their own greed of gain and lust of power, have brought ruin and disgrace upon North Carolina, and have inflicted cruel wrong and wanton oppression upon her people. We cannot forget these things. The law of self-protection forbids us to forget them. The law of Christian charity does not require us to forget them. We must use our victory with prudence, but we must not throw it away. It will be thrown away unless we take advantage of it to provide safety and indemnity for the future.

FROM Messrs. J. B. Watson & Co., of Salisbury, proprietors of the Western N. C. Broom Factory, we have received a specimen of a home made broom that is fully equal, and probably superior, to those brought here from Yankee land. These gentlemen received the premium for the best lot of brooms at both the State Fair and the Cape Fear Agricultural Fair. Mr. Watson is now in the city and can supply the trade.

Signs of the Times.

The following is the editorial republication, referred to in our leader to-day:

One of the most striking features of the late State Fair, none the less pleasing, however, because so plainly manifest, was the marked change in the character of the people present. Carpet baggers and scalawags were at a discount, and for the first time since the war, showed some sign of consciousness of their own utter vileness and moral leprosy, or at least, a consciousness of the detestation with which they are universally regarded by the true people of North Carolina. It was a good thing to be a North Carolinian and to be there. The reunion of old friends was, indeed, most pleasant. The personal gratification, however, though great, was not the only cause for congratulations in the meeting of friends who, since their last parting had been confined in vile, filthy dungeons, and had even been subjected to the halter itself, who had, indeed, been subjected to every danger to which life, liberty and property could be exposed.—Ninety days prior thereto W. W. Holden was, by the help of Richmond M. Pearson and on the instigation of John Pool, an absolute irresponsible monarch in North Carolina. By authority of this criminal, W. W. Holden, men were arrested and deprived of property, and put in jail or burg as to him or his minions seemed best.—This same guilty, traitorous, usurping criminal, W. W. Holden, was upon the Fair Ground, and yet in spite of all his fresh crimes and surrounded by his still smarting victims, he was unharmed! The only vengeance taken upon him was to leave him to the solitary companionship of his own upbraiding conscience, too low, too degraded, too despised for even sycophantic flattery to fawn upon! What a commentary upon the law-abiding character of the people of North Carolina! Chief Justice Pearson and Senator John Pool were not present to support their compeer in villany. If there had been honor among villains generally, as there is said to be among thieves, Chief Justice Pearson and Senator Pool would not have allowed Governor Holden to bear alone the brunt of the defeat in the late battle against honor and patriotism and sworn duty in which they had made common cause.

But though our people were thus quiet and peaceable and law-abiding, it is by no means to be inferred that it is their intention to allow these guilty wretches to escape punishment. John Pool may be beyond our reach. His infamy can, however, be made manifest to the world by a resolution of our Legislature reciting all his high crimes and misdemeanors, and asking him, for the honor of North Carolina, to resign his place as Senator. He will not resign, nor will his compeers of the United States Senate convict him on impeachment or expel him, although the necessary proof might be piled mountain high, but we can forever disgrace him before the whole American people.

Chief Justice Pearson has, it is said, been publicly intoxicated, and this alone is sufficient to insure certain conviction and speedy punishment. His other crimes will not tend to raise up friends to protect him.

Governor Holden's fate is fixed. It is the unchangeable verdict of the people that he be driven from the Governor's chair, and declared forever incapable of holding office in North Carolina.

It seems to be the universal sentiment that our great August victory would not be complete; that the peace and quiet that has recently prevailed would not be permanently assured, unless all these things were done. There was a general feeling that the dawn of a new era of law and order and honesty and confidence was at hand. It was the existence of this feeling that brought to Raleigh so many real representative North Carolinians—many of them who on the day of election felt that any attempt to exercise the right of suffrage would be resisted by bayonets; some of them, men who were actually in prison, all of them, men who upon the oaths of perjured negroes and no less perjured white men, or without any oath at all, were liable to be arrested and hung by the neck until dead, or until it pleased Holden's soldiers to cut them down.

These were the men who, in three short months, could assemble in the broad light of day at the Capital of the State and under the very eye of the Governor, and congratulate each other, and denounce in plain, unmeasured terms the tyranny of the Governor and his accomplices in crime, and openly to declare their purpose to take such means as the law placed in their hands to insure the merited punishment.

This on the one side.

On the other it must be borne in mind that Bergen was actually in jail, and Kirk in the custody of the law, and Holden powerless to lift even so much as the weight of his finger in their defence! What a contrast! Verily it was a good thing to be there! Carpet-baggers and scalawags, your punishment draweth nigh! Had we ever doubted the intelligence or the courage of the people, or their capacity for self-government, we could never do so again. Had we ever lost faith in a Democratic form of government it would now be firmly re-established.

North Carolin People Emigrating.

Some time since a large number of the white citizens of North Carolina passed through this city on their way to Ohio and other Western States with a view of settling, they being generally of the laboring classes. The colored people of that State have also commenced emigrating in the same direction, a company of thirty having passed through this city on Wednesday on their way to Ohio. They stated that they came from North Carolina to Norfolk by rail, and thence by steamer to this city, intending to take rail here for their destination. They said that in their old homes money was scarce and so was labor; that numbers of whites were also leaving on account of hard times. The party seemed to be in good health and spirits. They were dressed in clothing of domestic manufacture. The men wore the butternut colored cloth, with which the war made all familiar. The women were bundled up in every imaginable kind of cloaks, shawls and wrappers, and had taken precautions to make themselves comfortable. Most of the parties had never been ten miles away from the plantations on which they were born, and the new scenes into which they had so suddenly plunged had completely bewildered them.—Balt. *Sun.*

A Japanese pillow is a curiosity in its way. It is nothing but a rocker of a cradle broad enough to stand alone, with a semi-circular depression on the upper side.—The Japanese lie full length on the floor, place not their head but their neck in the crescent-shaped hollow on the upper side of the pillow, and rock themselves to sleep in a few minutes.

An Iowa husband a few months ago agreed to give his wife three dollars a week to maintain comparative silence, deducting one cent for every superfluous word she uttered. She now owes him nearly enough to pay the national debt.

A Western paper has the following:

"James Gordon Bennett, the veteran editor of the New York Herald, one of the leading and most enterprising papers in America, died at his home in New York city on the 16th instant." Bennett says if he didn't exchange with Western papers there are lots of things that he would never find out.

Horace on Subsoil Ploughing.

A correspondent of the Boston Post continues to relate ridiculous stories about Horace Greeley's experiences in the Adirondacks. This is the last:

The philosopher also made the mistake of keeping up "his arguments" with the blunt backwoodsman when they were not appreciated or listened to. In fact, when Horace, to his own satisfaction, demonstrated that a certain piece of land, so-called, for it was really nothing but a surface of limestone rock, could be made to produce a crop of strawberries, the frontiersman put what he supposed would be a crusher, by asking:

"How would you get a furrow deep enough to plant anything?"

This question broke the whole line of the farmer's defences, and Horace, with the keen perception of Von Moltke, and the quickness to take advantage of a break in the line of defence so peculiar to the first Napoleon, triumphantly replied:

"Prepare the ground with subsoil ploughing."

"With what?" said the countryman, drawing back as from a lunatic.

"Why," said Horace, "I'd do it with a subsoil plough put into the surface of the lot, say three feet."

The sweat started on the poor countryman's face as he gasped out:—

"Make a furrur with a plough three feet thick in them tarnal rocks! Why, you cussed old fool, a yarthquake couldn't get down that far if it tried six months!"

Inviting Death—Some Startling Truths.

The New York Tribune asserts that the cause of half the vice among us is the ignorance of parents of the fact that certain nervous and celebral diseases transmitted from themselves tend to make of their children from their birth criminals or drunkards, and that only incessant and skillful care can avert the danger. The editor then goes on to philosophise in this way:

"A man may drink moderately but steadily all his life, with no apparent harm to himself, but his daughters become nervous wrecks, his sons epileptics, libertines, or incurable drunkards, the hereditary tendency to crime having its pathology and unvaried laws precisely as scrofula, consumption, or any other purely physical disease. These are stale truths to medical men, but the majority of parents, even those of average intelligence, are either ignorant or wickedly regardless of them.—There will be a chance of ridding our jails and almshouses of half their tenants when our people are brought to treat drunkenness as a disease of the stomach and blood, as well as of the soul, to meet it with common sense and a physician, as well as with threats of eternal damnation, and to remove gin-shops and gin sellers for the same reason that they would stagnant ponds or uncleaned sewers. Another fatal mistake is pointed out in the training of children—the system of cramming hot-houses forcing of their brains, induced partly by the unhealthy, feverish ambition and struggle that mark every phase of our society, and partly by the short time allowed for education. The simples physical laws that regulate the use and abuse of the brain and utterly disregarded by educated parents. To gratify a mother's silly vanity during a boy's school days, says the editor, many a man is made incompetent and useless. If the boy shows any sign of unnatural ambition or power instead of regarding it as a symptom of an unhealthy condition of the blood vessels or other cerebral disease, and treating it accordingly, it is accepted as an evidence of genius, and the inflamed brain is taxed to the uttermost, until it gives way exhausted."

Private Life of the Crown Princess of Prussia.

The Cross Gazette takes the following account of the life of her Royal Highness at Hamburg from a private letter:

"Our Crown Princess has now been here four weeks. Her sister, the Princess Alice, of Darmstadt, often comes with her children to visit her. At such times the sight of the family excursions from the old castle is very pleasant, as there are then eleven children together, and they are all very lively. Several of them lately rode out on donkeys, and two pursued a chaise from behind which was drawn by two small horses, and in which some of the children were also seated. The Crown Princess is exceedingly simple in her tastes and manners. She herself carries refreshments in a basket to the patients in the Lazareth.—She has had everthing there arranged in the most excellent manner. She has had the beds covered with white sheets and coverlets, and neat curtains put up. By her order flowers are placed in the rooms, and a concert was given by the band of the Kurhaus, on which occasion the wounded were carried in their beds into the court of the barracks. She has caused several old servants of the old English Marchioness to be summoned to visit her. She has also visited the wounded Major S. and the Landrath. To the latter she intrusted present for the male and female attendants on the wounded, with whom she converses in a very friendly manner. Her youngest son is very much like his handsome old grandfather, the King; it is always a pleasure to see him, he is such a splendid child. The Crown Princess, beyond all doubt, possesses a great deal of energy, and she is fond of simplicity and good order. The Fire Guard here desired to place a guard of honor at the castle, but she refused the offer with thanks. She arrived with her children in a carriage. No one recognized or saluted her; a splendid entrance had been expected, and she was past. She has generally one of her children on her lap when she drives out. It is no wonder she has gained all hearts, especially those of the mothers. She has also had an open hand for the inhabitants of Strasburg in their need; many of them who had fled are now returning home."

A Judicial Incident.

During the trial of George Chahoon, ex-mayor of Richmond, recently convicted of forgery in that city, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years, an incident is reported to have occurred which, if true, is probably unparalleled in judicial history. Chahoon, it appears, is United States Commissioner, and when the case against him closed for the day, he was taken into custody by the United States Marshal and conveyed to his own court, there to sit in judgment on other offenders. At the close of his day's work, says the paper which records the fact, "he was handed over by the marshal to be put in the lock-up!"—Washington *Patriot.*

Shameful—A Preacher hissed out of the Pulpit.

On Sunday last the congregation assembled at the Mount Zion (colored) Baptist church, on the appearance of the preacher, Robert Huges, a very respectable colored man, commenced to hiss him and leave the church. their conduct was very disorderly—some hissed, others cried him down, and the meeting was broken up in the midst of the wildest disorder. The reason given by these colored people for their heathenish conduct was that *Robert had voted the Conservative ticket.* Nice principles, these instilled by the great National Republican party.—Charlottesville *Chronicle.*

It is reported that Jenny Lind is coming to America to sing again.

The British Army.

Attention is now being directed in England, in a forcible way, by Mr. George O. Trevylian, to what he terms the "horrid scandal" of the system of purchasing commissions in the British army. Mr. Trevylian is a nephew of the late celebrated historian Thomas B. Macaulay, and is a member of the House of Commons from the district of Hawick. In December, 1868, he was appointed Lord of the Admiralty, and for the last two years has been prominent in proposing measures for the reform of the British navy, which were carried out to a great extent. He was, however, entirely too far advanced in his liberal political principles to work with the Gladstone ministry and resigned his office, having committed the "indiscretion" of censuring the Duke of Cambridge, the commander in chief of the army. Mr. Trevylian is an advocate of the ballot, and is in favor of the abolition of the purchase of the commissions in the army. He has recently been delivering public addresses on this subject, from which very interesting statistics have been gathered. It appears that the compensation required to abolish the purchase system, that is the sum which would indemnify the officers for the prices paid for their commissions, amounts to $15,701 970; but on the other hand it is calculated that by the proposed reform an annual saving of $2,500,000, or five times the interest at three per cent. on the above sum, would be effected. Thus it is alleged that the British army is greatly "over-officered" in all corps where the purchase system prevails. In the regiments of the corps mentioned there is one officer to twenty men, while in the North German regiments there is one to forty-nine, in the Austrian regiments one to forty, and in the French regiments one to thirty. Again, in the British army a purchase regiment of life-guards requires twenty-seven officers to four hundred men, while two battalions of horse artillery, containing nearly the same number of men, are officered, to the "admiration of Europe," with ten regimental officers. Mr. Trevylian asserts that when a man owes his position chiefly to money which he himself has paid, the same efficiency cannot be exacted, and that a captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Life Guards, who has paid $27,500 for his position, will not stick to his work like an engineer or artilleryman who has earned his commission.

The principal expense of the system as charged upon the British government, is in connection with the half-pay list, where sums are paid yearly, partly to compensate officers for their losses by purchase, and partly to facilitate kindred transactions. By these means the half pay list of the British army amounts to $1,825 000 per annum, and $365 000 are paid to generals without active duties to perform.—So, too, $830,000 a year are paid to holders of honorary sinecure colonelcies, $135,000 for "distinguished service," and $775,000 for widows' pensions. But the most crying abuse, it is stated, is the annual sum of $200,000 paid to army agents, through whose hands passes the money paid in the purchase and sale of commissions. These burdens upon the British treasury do not originate in actual services performed in time of war, but arise from claims upon the government springing from the purchase and sale of commissions. Mr. Trevylian has made out a strong case against the organization of the British army, and his complaint against the Duke of Cambridge is founded upon the decided opposition of the commander-in chief to reform in officering the army.

War News from Europe

News from the army of the Loire represents that General Aurelles de Paladines has executed a flank movement which has placed him between his enemy and Paris. By holding the Germans in his front at Toury he succeeded in swinging one wing of his army around their right flank and rear, pausing at Etampes. His vanguard is now twenty-two miles south of Versailles. While the movement was in progress the Germans commenced to retreat, and an engagement occurred twelve miles south of Etampes, in which the French claim to have gained an advantage. The main body of the Duke of Mecklenburg's army remains now in the vicinity of Toury, but communication with the armies around Paris is not cut off. One division of his army still remains in front of the advance forces of Paladines, and on Tuesday repulsed them at Dreux. The army of Prince Frederick Charles had only reached Auxerre on Thursday, ten days' march from Toury, within which time perhaps the failure of success of the new movement will have been assured.

Although the feeling in financial circles in London yesterday was somewhat quieter, the tone of public sentiment was no less determined than on the previous day. It is asserted by the Journal de St. Petersburg that Russia is not unwilling to submit her demand to a congress, if it can be done immediately, and it has again been urged that the motives of Russia were not warlike while the popular sentiment in Russia is decidedly in favor of peace. It is reported that Austria is moving troops to the Turkish frontier, in anticipation of war. It is stated that the British government have received dispatches showing that Prussia considers the claims of Russia natural, and believes that they ought to be settled amicably, and cannot see any reason for alarm on the part of the other powers. Russia, says Bismarck, might have appealed for a revision of the treaty of Paris, but one of them has at present no organized government, and cannot take part in any congress that might have been proposed. This is strongly suggestive of diplomacy in favor of a restoration of the French empire.

A sensation was created in London yesterday by the arrival of a diplomatic dispatch from Secretary Fish, the contents of which did not transpire. It was believed to be concerning the Alabama question, and to have been written for this especial crisis, under a secret understanding with Russia.—Baltimore *Sun.*

What a Child's Hand is Worth.

On the Fourth of July, 1866, Catharine Ann Doran, aged 12 years, went on board one of the East River Ferry Company boats for a pleasure sail to Hunter's Point. While she was standing on the deck, as the boat was nearing the slip, the boat was steered, it is claimed, so that it struck violently against the piles upon one side of the slip. The girl, losing her balance, caught hold of the guard rail, and almost at the same moment the rail was driven against the piles, and the fingers of her right hand were crushed. A suit was brought, and the jury awarded her $2 000. An appeal, taken by the company, was yesterday heard by the Supreme Court, general term, where it was argued that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence; that she had not paid her fare, and had no right of action, and that the damages awarded were excessive. For the respondents it was claimed that even if she had not paid her fare, which she swore on the trial she did, there was no special contract, and, therefore, she had a right of action. The court affirmed the previous judgment.—N. Y. *Tribune.*

"Nearly one half of General Grant's administration has become history," remarks a contemporary. And bad history, answer the people. Witness the Grant-Gould gold swindle; the Grant-Baez St. Domingo job, and his connection with the McGarrahan case. These are the main points in the history of one-half of General Grant's administration.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR WAR.

THE WAR FOOTING OF RUSSIA.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World.]

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Lord Lyons, now at Tours, has given the government to understand that Lord Russell is instructed not only to demand an explanation of the new attitude of Russia, but also to firmly demand a *bona fide* armistice, which will permit France to hold elections.

Not a word of news has been received from Paris since the 9th inst.

Garibaldi's nephew, Colonel Garibaldi, has formed a new brigade at Lyons and completed Garibaldi's staff.

Incessant activity prevails at the War Office in Pall Mall and admiralty in White Hall.

The Duke of Cambridge is quartered at the War Office.

The Admiralty Lords remain constantly at the White Hall.

Preparations for war are progressing night and day. All the iron-clads and a number of wooden vessels and transports are fitting for sea. England has 23,800 experienced seamen, who could be brought into service within a fortnight.

The large orders from Russia for war material will not be filled.

The war footing of the Russian army is as follows: Number of men, 977,282; cavalry, 68,509; artillery, 98,278; engineers, 25,161; guns, 1,600; irregular army of Cossacks, 37,174; infantry and cavalry, 143,892; artillery, 7,361; guns, 220; grand total, 1,357,657.

TOURS, Nov. 20—Midnight.

Official—The Prussians at Chattilion were surprised by the Garibaldians, under Riccotte, and all killed or captured.

WAR IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov 21

The Independence Belge, in a despondent article on the eastern question, expresses the fear that war is inevitable, and that all the great powers will have their armies in the field before January.

The Post denies that Italy has refused to join England and Anstria in opposition to Russian pretensions.

The Times, in an article this morning, intimates that the restoration of Napoleon is on the cards.

It is rumored to-day that Von Der Tann has been released.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov 21

The Boren Zeitung says that Turkey has assented to the annulment of certain stipulations of the Paris treaty.

The war feeling is ardent throughout the Russian empire.

Ignatief has returned to Constantinople with full and particular instructions from the Imperial Government.

VIENNA, Nov 21

The excitement concerning the Eastern question continues unabated.

In official circles it is believed that at least the moral support of the United States will be thrown in favor of Russia.

TOURS, Nov 21

Bourbaki will go to Neuers to take command of the 18th army corps.

It is reported here that Napoleon has written to members of the Provisional Government urging continued resistance to any proposition ceding territory.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21

The Belgian troops have been recalled to the positions they occupied before the war. The frontier, however, is still well guarded.

WAR IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov 21

F. B. Plumtree, Master of the University of Oxford, is dead.

Odo Russel arrived at Versailles on Sunday night. The story of the Manchester Examiner touching Bismarcks denial of the understanding with Russia about the Black Sea is unfounded. Russels first official interview with Bismarck has been fixed for to-day.

A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette urges the sending of John Bright to Washington, as Envoy of Great Britain, to insure pacific relations with America in the present crisis. It is reported that Russia has fifty iron clad monitors at Nikolae, drawing less than 18 feet water.

The Russian fortifications at Azof have been greatly strengthened and are represented to be impregnable.

The Levant Herald of the 19th, says it has reason to believe the Porte has ordered military reserves to be called into service.

A number of German vessels are blockaded in Farmouth Harbor by French iron clads.

[Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, Nov. 21.

A special correspondent, writing from the German headquarters on the 17th, denies the important information concerning the movements against the army of the Loire.

The Bavarians are moving from Fontainbleau, towards which point Frederick Charles is hastening by forced marches.

The Duke of Mecklenburg reports the enemy as having just defiled towards Chateau Dun and Chartres, constantly pushing forward to occupy Dreux.

General Daurelle has hazarded much in order to deliver the capital by placing the army of the besieger between two fires, but the situation is equally critical on the German side at this moment. The French army is falling back on its reserves resisting the army of Prince Frederick Charles.

A sortie from Paris, combined with an attack in the rear of Versailles, is daily expected.

The Parisians were yesterday attempting to erect bridges over the Seine near Sevres to be used in case of a sortie, but have not yet succeeded.

Gen. Von Moltke seems to think that the consequences of a sortie would be extremely serious.

Last night the personal bagage of the King was all packed up in readiness for instant flight, and the same precautions will be taken to-night.

The Duke of Mecklenburg has asked for further instructions, saying he cannot hold his positions in face of a greater strength of the army of the Loire.

Gen. Von Moltke says that no troops can possibly be spared from the army around Paris and that the Duke must fall back until he meets the army of Frederick Charles. A junction is expected to-night between his advance and the Duke's rear at Rambonillet.

The French troops, occupying Montes Sur Seine, Dreux and Verdun, are not portions of the army of the Loire, but are detachments of Bourbaki's army of the North. All of this information is from supplements of news received in London to-day.

The Prussian despatch announcing the actions of the 18th at Chateau Dun and Chateau Neuf, was erroneous. Only one action was fought that day at Chateau Dun, where a severe engagement took place, resulting at first in the repulse of the French. The Prussian Cavalry were subsequently checked by the arrival of the twenty-second division. This makes it clear that Danrelles is still moving with his right, his left resting on Orleans.

Great care is taken to conceal Danrelles' plans, but I state on high authority he is amusing the Duke of Mecklenburg with a portion of his army while moving the bulk of his force, not less than 150,000 men, northward to form a junction with Keratory, who is coming from the west, and with Bourbaki coming from the northeast. They will then move quickly on to Paris with their combined armies, which will be under the command of Gambetta and Danrelles. Bourbaki, leaving behind him large reserves, is moving forward with 65,000 perfectly armed and trained troops. Kenatry has 50,000. When these armies effect a junction the number of troops will not be less than 265,000, besides their reserves and 100,000 of the army of Loire entrenched at Orleans and holding the line extensively north of Chateau, Dun and Chartres. A part of Frederick Charles' army has established a communication with the Duke of Mecklenburg, between Etampes and Fontainbleau. The whole force of the former will probably effect a junction on the 23d. The united strength of his forces will then be 120,000 men.

The strategy of Danrelles has drawn them considerably South where he confronts them with an entrenched army of equal numbers, while with the main body of 265,000 men he moves on Versailles from the West.

From Texas.

GALVESTON, Nov. 21.

Capt. Coomles of the brig Ellen Bernard, from New York states that on the 29th of Oct. he sailed from New York. When four days at sea in latitude 32 22, longitude 73 11, fell in with the schr. Morning Star, of Ritchabucto, of Mew Brunswick, dismasted and full of water; sent a boat to her and took off Wm. Eddy, cook and steward, who reports having been on the wreck nine days with nothing to eat or drink but coco nuts. Capt Mathias Bull was washed overboard at the time the vessel capsized, and also Sohn Bell, mate, and three seamen, Wm. Bell, Mark Hutchision and Wm. Quinn, all belonging to Ritchebucto. The schooner sailed from Cape Hayti on the 15th of October, bound for Boston with a cargo of logwood, hides and coffee.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 21.

The Alabama Legislature met to-day at 12 o'clock, there being no quorum of the Senate present it adjourned. The House temporarily organized and adjourned.

There are many rumors afloat as to the object of the Senate in not meeting to-day, as more than a quorum was in the city.

The Senate and House have to count the vote cast at the late election and it will probably be done this week and new officers installed.

Governor Landsay, Senators Warner and Spencer, Congressman Hays, and other prominent politicians are in the city.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov 21

The arguments on the cases involving cotton tax and confiscation have been postponed to the first Thursday in February.

The United States Circuit Court at Springfield, Illinois, sustains a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that bonds issued by towns or cities to aid in the construction of railways are liable to the stamp tax, the same as on promissory notes.

WAR IN EUROPE!

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Leaves of absence are cancelled.

The guards are ordered to prepare for active service.

The yacht Cambria has arrived but had a rough passage.

The weather is disagreeable throughot Great Britain and the telegraph is slow.

The feeling to-day on the Eastern question is healthier and confidence in good part has been restored in the money circles.

Balloon dates from Paris at midnight state that the city is entirely tranquil.

Flaurens has been arrested for participation in riots.

The rations of meat is limited to fifty grammes per day.

Horse flesh and vegetables are still abundant.

All unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 35 years have been enrolled in the National Guard.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.

It is reported that Paris is disposed to yield.

A special dispatch to the "Tribune" from Berlin reports the English and Prussian Ministers as saying that the danger of rupture is abating.

MADRID, Nov. 22.

The *Imparcial* says that the formal acceptance by Aosta has been received. The escort of the squadron leaves Carthagines for Genoa next Friday.

FLORENCE, Nov. 22.

Partial returns warrant the statement that the Government has been sustained by an immense majority.

LUXEMBURG, Nov. 22.

The *Echo* says that the Franc-tireurs have been successful against the German uhlans near the border. Over one thousand uhlans were driven into Luxemburg and disarmed.

The seige of Montmedy continues. The garrison sortied on the 17th. There were 500 Germans either killed, captured or wounded. The besiegers have since withdrawn beyond the fire.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The "Shipping Gazette" mentions that French products, fabrics, wines, &c., may be bought now in France at fabulously low prices, owing to the war and the paralyzation of commerce.

Parties have lately arrived at Versailles on the hopeless mission of effecting an armistice.

Earl Russell urges this as an emergency, requiring the Ministers to call out and organize the militia.

The "Constitutionnel" says that Russia errs in thinking of the neutrality of the Black Sea Napoleonic idea. It is a traditional policy of France.

A special telegram to the "Times" this morning from Berlin says: Russia is seeking to prove that the story of her buying an American fleet to serve as a Black Sea squadron is untrue. Her language is pacific.

Prussia, it is expected, will sustain a peaceful solution of the question between Russia and the other powers relative to the Paris treaty of 1866.

The "Morning Post" officially denies that Bismarck repudiates the existence of an understanding with Russia about the Euxine question.

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 22.

The bombardment of Thionville by the Prussians was very active to-day. The shots averaged about eighteen per minute. The cannonade was very distinctly heard here.

[Special Dispatch to the New York World.]

LONDON, Nov. 22.

A special dispatch to the New York World, dated Berlin, November 22d, says: According to the latest information received from Versailles incessant exertions are directed to the formation of a second outer line of investment to cover the operations of the inner line.

The strategy of D' Aurelles is understood at Versailles and has been met by a counter movement at Orleans. D' Aurelles has extended his lines both north and south, intending to inclose the Germans on both flanks. The latter have executed similar movements, falling back at the same time towards Paris.

D' Aurelles' line is now said to extend from L' Mous through Vendome, Orleans, and Bourges to Nevers. His main body rests along this line, while it is feared that that section of his force has passed north towards Everex.

From Missouri

ST LOUIS, Nov. 27

Two drunkards, named Armstrong and Jolly, have killed the Lapine family, consisting of one man, two women, and two children, near Potosi, Washington county. They cut their heads off and burned the house.

From Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 9.

Congress, by a large majority, has continued zona libra.

Romeo strongly opposed the continuance, but thirteen States threatened revolution unless zona libra continued.

Juarez has entirely recovered.

The telegraph between the City of Mexico and Texas is soon to be a reality.

From Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 22.

The steamers Norma, Pine Bluff and City of Evansville, with Humphrey Lewis & Co's wharf boat, and a lady were burned to-day.

From Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.

The steamer City of Bridgeton, which arrived here at 11 o'clock last night, was burned at 2 o'clock this morning at her wharf. She had a large freight, with seventy passengers aboard. It is feared that from the rapidity of the fire some of the passengers failed to escape.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 21.

A heavy North East storm prevails here to-day.

BY THE HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.

Later advices from Mexico state that during the discussion extending free zone much ill-feeling against the United States was manifested. Many members stated, in casting their final vote, that the United States having demanded the removal of free zone, they voted for its continuance as an expression of defiance of the Yankee Nation.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

Advices have been received from Mexico which say that the conditions 'tacked" on the Tehuantepec Railroad bill were such as to render its concession nominally worthless. Juarez returned the bill to Congress with certain observations, and it is believed the measure will pass in an acceptable shape soon.

A gunsmith at Puebla now manufactures the Remington gun.

Senora will pay $300 in future for every Indian scalp, instead of $200.

Reports to the Census Bureau from two hundred counties show an increase in the negro population.

All places of public business will close Thursday.

The Supreme Court adjourns from to-morrow until Monday.

A dispatch to the Navy Department from Key West announces the killing of Chief Engineer Kellogg, of the Terror, by Surgeon King, of the Dictator, in a fracas on shore.

The President has completed his message.

The census reports from Wilmington, N. C., show a population of 13,465, against 9,552 in 1860.

Commodore Vanderbilt and others representing the New York Central Railroad had consultation with the Revenue Commissioner upon the subject of the taxation of the dividends of that road. The collection of the tax has been postponed until January.

From Raleigh.

RALEIGH, Nov. 22.

The Legislature organized yesterday. Hon. T. J. Jarvis, of Tyrell, was elected Speaker. All the offices are filled by Democrats.

To-day the Governor's message was read. It is a voluminous document, presenting no features of general interest.

STATE NEWS.

A BEAR was captured near Newbern, last week, weighing over 300 pounds.

THE Fair at Charlotte will open on the 30th November and continue three days.

THE Cumberland Fair opens at Fayetteville to-morrow.

RALEIGH is to mourn for General LEE to-morrow.

DR. WALTER DUFFY, a prominent citizen of Newbern, died in that city on last Friday night.

ON Monday last, Mr. Churchill Bartlett, of Warren county, was almost instantly killed by a tree falling on him, which he was cutting down.

The bivalve crop is a "hit" this season. Judges say oysters are finer, fatter and better flavored than for years past.

The new Board of Commissioners of Gaston county have reduced their *per diem* to $2, instead of charging $3, as the old Board did.

A railroad from a Depot on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, to Newton, or Hickory Station, is now being agitated.

Demsey Harvey, a colored man at Franklinsville, was instantly killed last week by the premature discharge of a blast which he was preparing in the well of Mr. Hugh Parks of that place.

Prof. W. J. Palmer, who is now on a visit in Raleigh, was the recipient of a very handsome little present from the Raleigh Baptist School, on last Sabbath.

THE probabilities are strongly in favor of the election of Mr. John Manning, Jr., of Chatham county, to fill the vacancy to Congress in the Fourth District. Election next Saturday.

GO IT.—The Rads had another ratification meeting last night, at Metropolitan Hall. Among others Windy Billy made a speech, in which he said: "If there be any colored man here who intends to vote the Democrotic ticket, let him raise his right hand." Whereupon several hands went up, and a shout was raised in camp. Windy changed the subject and asked for no more such demonstrations. We can tell him that a great many colored men are going to vote the Democratic ticket next Saturday; he may rely on that.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

A National Medicine.

One can hardly pick up a newspaper or turn a street corner now-a-days that he does not find, staring him in the face, the announcement that Prof. So-and-so has just discovered a medicine which is a panacea for all the ills that flesh is, or may be heir to. These "wonderful" discoveries usually have an existence of a few months, then disappear from public notice. The reason of their sudden extinguishment is apparent. They were humbugs. At the outset all medical preparations have an equal chance for success, as all are equally unknown; but the chaff is soon winnowed from the grain by the practical test which an unprejudiced public applies to all things. There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any length of time. One of the few which we have now in mind, and which has been a long time familiar to nearly every household in the land, is the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their almost universal sale and use, and their emphatic endorsement from all portions of the country, compel the admission that they must be a specific for the ailments for which they are recommended. Letters before us attest their efficacy in diseases of the throat, bowels and liver. In that truly terrible complaint, dyspepsia, they are regarded as a sure cure. In Pittsburgh, where these Bitters are manufactured, their sale for home use is immense. This fact alone speaks volumes in their favor.—*Extracts from the Muscatine Courier Iowa, Feb. 7, 1867.*

Revenue Reform.

Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of Democracy, summed up in brief but immortal words the whole science of political economy, and the whole argument for commercial freedom, when he declared himself for "equal and exact justice to all men, and exclusive privileges to none"; "economy in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened," and "encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid." These axioms come home to the mind of every practical man engaged in the daily affairs of life. More than this, they apply with singular aptness to the actual condition of the country, and hold out the only promise of relief and redemption by which the people may be released from the burdens that now weigh down agriculture and industry.

Upon broad principle we are for free trade with all the world, for the abolition of custom houses, and for unrestricted commerce of every kind. All these objects may not be attainable at once, but they will come with the progress of events, and with the emancipation of the mind from a narrow and deceptive appreciation of public and personal interest.

In the early days of the Republic, when a few millions of scattered population were seeking to build up industries by which they would be rendered more independent of the mother country, there was a certain excuse for legislation intended to "protect" them against a ruinous competition from abroad. So, too, after the last war with Great Britain, when the nation was struggling under heavy burdens, and the policy was to exclude a bitter enemy from the benefits of our market.

Encouraged by these examples, the manufacturing interests combined to obtain from Congress special legislation by which their capital might be augmented at the expense of labor and agriculture. In 1828 the protective policy was engrafted on the memorable tariff bill of that year, which afterwards nearly culminated in civil war, by the nullification movement in South Carolina. Then followed Mr. Clay's compromise bill of 1832, intended as a peace offering, and a measure of reconciliation for ten years.

That and the preceding tariffs of 1828-9 were denounced by the Democracy of that day as highly protective; but upon the sliding scale of Mr. Clay's bill the percentage upon all imported articles began at 22.4 per cent., and ended in 1840 at 14.1, and upon all dutiable articles from 22.4 to 15.6 per cent. And now, after a generation has passed away, during which bounty and favoritism and protection, in every disguise and by every fraudulent device, were piled upon each other, where are we? The official figures prove that for the fiscal year of 1867-8 the average duties on the total imports were 41.2, and on the dutiable articles 47.86; that is to say, notwithstanding the intermediate "protection" of thirty years, the dutiable rates have more than doubled upon the highest scale of Mr. Clay's "highly protective bill!"

During this period there was an episode, so to speak, of a Democratic revenue tariff, from 1846 to 1856, under which commerce and industry were developed with a vigorous prosperity. That experience, brief as it was, exposed the fallacies of the Protectionists, who cried out that it would destroy both the revenue and the manufacturers. The revenue rose from $26,750,000 to $64,000,000, while the highest rate on dutiable articles was 26 per cent., and on the total imports about 20 per cent., and even less.

A comparison of the protective tariffs of 1829, 1842 and 1870 shows that the scale has been of regular descent, always steadily in favor of the manufacturer, and always decidedly against the consuming masses. But unjust as this partial legislation was formerly, it became a practice of shameless fraud and plunder after the Republicans obtained power, in 1861, and has continued so ever since, growing worse year by year. Pleading the necessities of the war, and profiting by the distractions which it occasioned, these "loyal" leaguers and manufacturers succeeded in carrying no less than thirteen acts and resolutions through Congress, every one of which was designed to extort money from a bleeding country, and to inflict increased burdens on an overtaxed people. The exposure of this system of legalized robbery, for that is the honest word applicable to the iniquity, would occupy more space than can now be devoted to the subject, but we intend to ventilate it thoroughly, and to expose the corrupt combinations by which it was accomplished.

The reason originally given, for imposing protective duties was, that our manufacturers were in their infancy, and needed the sustaining hand of legislation to foster them. And now, after eighty years of systematic and constantly increasing protection, the manufacturers of New England and elsewhere, who have become rich enough upon exorbitant profits to absorb a large portion of the capital of the country, have the audacity to cry for "more." The infant manufacture of a century ago is still an infant, and still needs Federal pap. It will never grow old, as long as Congress can be blinded or bribed into voting new taxes. It drinks in the fountain of perpetual youth, supplied from the sources of packed committees, who represent no constituencies but their wealthy clients, and no more influence but the retainers with which their pockets are lined.

It is high time that this infancy should end. If the manufacturing interests, after all the favor they have received, and all the legislation which they have carried with a high hand, cannot now stand alone, they ought to fall. At all events the doom of high tariffs is sounded, and the era of Revenue Reform is announced.

Washington *Patriot.*

Advantages of Earthquakes.

Father Cartwright, the famous Methodist preacher, in his autobiography gives some facts to show that the earthquake proved an element of strength to the Methodists. He says:

In the winter of 1812 we had a very severe earthquake. It seemed to stop the current of the Mississippi, broke flat-boats from their moorings, and opened large cracks or fissures in the earth. The earthquake struck terror to thousands of people, and under the panic hundreds and thousands crowded to and joined the different churches.

There were many interesting incidents connected with the shaking of the earth at the time. Two I will name. I had preached at Nashville, the night before the second dreadful shock came, to a large congregation. Early the next morning I arose and walked out on the hill near the house where I had preached, when I saw a negro woman coming down the hill to the spring with an empty pail on her head. [It is very common for negroes to carry water in this way, without touching the pail with either hand.]

When she got within a few rods of where I stood the earth began to tremble and jar; chimneys were thrown down, scaffolding around many new buildings fell with a loud crash, hundreds of citizens suddenly awoke and sprang into the streets; loud screaming followed, for many thought the day of judgment was come. The young mistresses of the above named negro woman came running after her, and begged her to pray for them. "My Jesus is coming in the clouds of heaven, and I can't wait to pray for you now; I must go and meet him. I told you so, that he would come, and you would not believe me. Farewell. Hallelujah! Amen." And on she went shouting and clapping her hands, with the empty pail on her head.

Near Russellville, Logan county, Ky., lived old Brother Valentine Cook, of very precious memory, with his wife Tabitha. Brother Cook was a graduate of Cookesbury Col'ge, at an early day in the history of Methodism in the United States.—He was a very pious, successful pioneer preacher, but, for the want of a sufficient support for a rising and rapidly increasing family, he had located, and was teaching school at the time of the above named earthquake. He sprang out of bed, threw open the door, and began to shout, and started with nothing but his night clothes on. He steered his course east, shouting every step, saying, "My Jesus is coming!" His wife took after him, and at the top of her voice cried out, "O, Mr. Cook, don't leave me!" "O, Tabby," said he, "my Jesus is coming, and I cannot wait for you," and on he went, shouting at every jump, "My Jesus is coming, I can't wait for you, Tabby."

During the years of excitement occasioned by these earthquakes hundreds joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and though many were sincere and stood firm, yet there were hundreds that had joined them from mere fright.

We hope the recent earthquakes in the New England States have had a similar moral effect. God knows there is need of repentance in that quarter.

PREMIUM REPORT.—The following is the report of the Special Committee on Cotton, which sat during our late Agricultural Fair:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22d, 1869.

Maj. Jos. A. Engelhard, Gen'l Sec'y Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

DEAR SIR:—We, your Committee appointed to examine cotton and award premiums for the best bales of cotton exhibited at our late Fair, beg leave to report that they have performed their duty and do recommend that the silver cup offered by Messrs. Williams & Murchison, and the special premium of $10 offered by Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson, for the best bale of cotton made in Anson county, be given to Dr. E. F. Ashe, he, in our opinion, having the best bale of cotton. The ton of Navassa Guano, offered by the Navassa Guano Company, for the best bale of cotton made by the use of their fertilizer, and the special premium offered by Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson for the best bale of cotton raised in Robeson county, we recommend to give to Capt. J. W. Alford, of Robeson county.

The silver revolving dish and butter knife, offered by Messrs. Bass & Scott, and the special premium of ten dollars offered by Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson, for the best bale of cotton raised in Duplin county, should be given to Mr. Benjamin Oliver, of Duplin county.

The ton of Star Phosphate, offered by Messrs. Vick & Mebane, for the best bale of cotton raised by the sole use of that fertilizer, and the premium of ten dollars offered by Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson for the best bale of cotton raised in Columbus county, should be given to Col. W. M. Baldwin of said county, and the special premiums offered by Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson for the best bale of cotton raised in the counties below named should be given to the gentlemen whose names are opposite, they having, in our opinion, the best bale of cotton from said counties on exhibition: H. A. Bland, New Hanover county; B. A. Peterson, Sampson; B. F. Hart, Edgecombe; Noah Gibson, Richmond; W. H. Borden, Wilson; B. D. Applewhite, Brunswick; C. F. R. Kornegay, Wayne; Marshall Williams, Cumberland; Shade Wooten, Bladen; B. M. Barry, Onslow; and the special premium offered by Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson for the best bale of cotton from Marion C. H., S. C., on exhibition, should be given to Mr. A. E. Gilchrist, of Marion, C. H., S. C.

The Committee cannot close their report without calling your attention to a bale of Sea Island cotton raised and exhibited by Mr. Wilkes Morris, of New Hanover county, for which there was no premium offered, but for which a special premium should be given or diploma issued.

In the hurried report which we, your Committee, were forced to make on Friday evening, we assigned the ton of Navassa Guano to Mr. B. A. Peterson, when it should have been to J. W. Alford. Their names appearing together caused the error, which we herewith call your attention to.

Very respectfully,

E. A. KEITH,
JNN. L. CANTWELL,
ROGER MOORE,
Committee.

THE LATE FLAG PRESENTATION.—We have received a communication relative to the late presentation of a flag by the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to the Cadets of the Cape Fear Academy, which is unaccompanied by the name of the writer, and that we must, therefore, decline to publish in full. It is signed by *A Life Member*, and the author takes some exception to the action of the Association in presenting the flag to this school, in apparent preference to the others. But our correspondent must recollect that the Association is a body, and not the Executive Committee, or any mere number of members, but the entire Association, by the unanimous vote of the members assembled, resolved upon this course. This action was had on the night of Thursday in Fair week, 1869, and in regular annual meeting of the members. The affair was published at the time, and, we thought, fully understood by all. Those Life Members who are so keenly alive to the interests of the Association should attend the meetings, and thereby help to regulate its affairs. The unanimous action of any body, in regular meeting, does not, under any circumstances, justify criticism or exceptions on the part of those who could have attended the said meeting but who yet neglected to do so.

MR. W. J. YATES has issued a circular a copy of which reached us last night, in which he states that he will use every exertion to have his paper, the Charlotte *Democrat*, again in issue at an early day. We sympathize with Mr. Yates in his heavy loss by the recent conflagration, and hope that he may soon regain the old time prosperity of the *Democrat.*

From the Petersburg Index.

Handwriting on the Wall.

The importance of the revolution shown by the elections of the year is so manifest that we return again to the subject.

The results of the 8th November are now so fully known as to admit of trust-worthy estimate. The following summary, of which some of the material is taken from the Washington Patriot, will be found interesting and useful.

New Hampshire gave in March 1,200 Radical majority. In 1868 Grant's majority was 6,967. Loss to the Radicals of 5,767.

Connecticut in April elected a Democratic Governor by 832 votes. Grant got 3,041 majority. Radical loss of 3,873.

Rhode Island was given up to the Radicals without a contest.

Oregon elected a Democratic Legislature and the seat held by the Radical Senator has already been given to a Democrat.

North Carolina comes next. We all remember what a triumph the Conservatives had. Five Congressmen out of seven, a majority in the Legislature and election of the State ticket, attest their gain and the Radical loss.

In Vermont the Radical vote showed a slight loss.

In Maine the Democrats gained 11,000 votes over the preceding Gubernatorial election and 18,000 over the vote for Grant.

Ohio showed a loss to the Radicals of 20 000 on Grant's vote.

Pennsylvania gave a small popular majority to the Democrats. This shows an immense Radical loss. For their majority in '68 was 9,677, and the negro vote this year was some 15,000 additional strength. So they should have had 25,000 majority. Their loss therefore on the popular vote was at least 25,000.

Indiana was still stronger in its rebuke to the Radicals. Overcoming Grant's majority of 9,500, she gave the Democrats on the State ticket 2,458 majority, and on the Congressional vote 6,321.

Even in South Carolina the Radicals lose 15,000 of their majority two years ago.

West Virginia gave the Democrats a majority of 11,055, against Grant's majority of 8,700. She elected also two Congressmen out of three and a legislature which will put a Democrat in Senator Wiley's seat.

Coming to the vote of last week, we find that the Radicals carried eight of the twenty States which held elections then, but of those eight they increased their majority only in New Jersey, held their own in Rhode Island, and lost in Michigan, Wisconsin and Massachusetts.

Virginia gave five out of eight Congressmen to the Conservatives.

Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee give large majorities against the Radicals.

In New York the Democrats gain four Congressmen and give Hoffman 35,000 majority.

The Radicals lose utterly Arkansas, Florida, Alabama, Nevada and Missouri, Illinois, which gave Grant 51,150 is claimed for both Radicals and Democrats.

The result of the whole has been to give to the Democrats and Conservatives the States of Connecticut, California, Nevada, North Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Indiana and Pennsylvania, which voted for Grant in 1868, his majority in the popular vote then being 309,722.

In the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, North Carolina, Maine, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and California the Radicals lose since 1868 more than 310,000.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	28 @ 30	LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.		From store	1 30 @ 1 40
2nd hand	2 15 @ 2 50	MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,	
New	2 75 @ 3 00	Cuba, hhds	38 @ 42
CANDLES, ℔ ℔.		do bbls	43 @ 45
Tallow	18 @ 20	Sugar house	23 @ 27
Adamantine	17 @ 19	do bbls	25 @ 27
Sperm	50 @ 55	Syrup, bbls	50 @ 1 00
COFFEE, ℔ ℔.		NAVAL STORES,	
Java	30 @ 35	Turpentine ℔ 280 ℔s	
Laguayra	23 @ 26	Virgin new	0 00 @ 2 90
Rio	17½ @ 23	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 90
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Hard	0 00 @ 1 70
COTTON, ℔ ℔.		Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 00
Ord. to Mid'g	13 @ 15	Tar, in ordr	0 00 @ 2 10
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 15½	Pitch, City	0 00 @ 2 25
COTTON BAGGING,		Rosin, pale	3 25 @ 4 50
Gunny, ℔ yd	30 @ 32	do No. 1	2 25 @ 3 50
Dundee	00 @ 30	do No. 2	1 55 @ 1 80
Flax	32 @ 34	do No. 3	0 00 @ 1 50
Double Anc'r	31 @ 33	Spirits Turpentine,	
Rope, ℔ ℔.	7 @ 10	℔ gal.	00 @ 42
CORN MEAL,		NAILS, ℔ ℔.,	
℔ bushel	1 10 @ 1 15	Cut	5 00 @ 5 50
DOMESTICS,		OILS, ℔ gallon,	
Sheeting,		Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
℔ yard	9 @ 11½	Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Yarn, ℔ 5 ℔	1 30 @ 1 35	Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
FEATHERS,		Kerosene	40 @ 42½
℔ ℔.	65 @ 75	PEA NUTS,	1 75 @ 2 10
FISH, ℔ bbl.,		POTATOES,	
Mackerel,		Sweet, bush	0 60 @ 0 90
No. 1	28 00 @ 30 00	Irish, ℔ bbl	2 75 @ 3 25
No. 2	13 00 @ 15 00	PROVISIONS, ℔ ℔.,	
No. 3	00 00 @ 00 00	N. C. Bacon	
Mullets	7 75 @ 10 00	Hams	23 @ 25
Herring,		Middlings	20 @ 22
East	8 00 @ 9 00	Shoulders	18 @ 20
N.C. roe	0 00 @ 12 50	Hog round	20 @ 22
do cut,	8 00 @ 10 00	Western Bacon	
do gross	7 00 @ 8 00	(Smoked).	
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	9 @ 10	Hams	19 @ 24
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern		Middlings	20½ @ 21
Family	7 00 @ 11 00	Shoulders	16½ @ 17
Superfine	6 00 @ 6 25	(Dry Salted)	
Fine	5 50 @ 5 75	Middlings	18½ @ 19
Ex. Super	6 00 @ 6 25	Shoulders	15½ @ 16
NORTH CAROLINA,		Lard, N. C.	19 @ 20
Family	7 75 @ 8 00	do North'rn	15 @ 21
Superfine	7 00 @ 7 25	Butter, N. C.	00 @ 30
GLUE, ℔ ℔.	16 @ 20	do North'rn	33 @ 45
GUNNY BAGS	28 @ 30	Cheese	16 @ 18
GUANO, Peruvian,		PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.	
Per ton.	82 50 @ 85 00	City Mess	28 00 @ 30 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,		Thin "	00 00 @ 00 00
Corn	1 05 @ 1 10	Prime	00 00 @ 00 00
Oats	50 @ 65	Rump	00 00 @ 27 00
Peas, Cow	1 00 @ 1 05	SALT, Alum, per	
Rice, rough	1 25 @ 1 50	bag 2 bush.	1 50 @ 2 00
Carolina,	7 @ 8	Liverpool, sack, ground	
HIDES, ℔ ℔.,		cargo	0 00 @ 1 50
Green	5 @ 7	from store	0 00 @ 1 60
Dry	14 @ 15	American	1 35 @ 1 40
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s.,		SUGAR, ℔ ℔.,	
Eastern	1 30 @ 1 50	Cuba	12½ @ 13½
Northern	1 05 @ 1 20	Porto Rico	13 @ 14
IRON, ℔ ℔.,		C	13 @ 13½
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	B	14 @ 14½
American, ref.	0 @ 10	A	14½ @ 15
American,		Crushed	15 @ 15½
sheer	9 @ 10	SOAP, ℔ ℔.	
Swede	10 @ 12	Northern	5½ @ 8
Hoop,		SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
℔ ton.	100 00 @ 110 00	Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)		Common	2 50 @ 3 00
Whiskey,	1 25 @ 4 00	STAVES, ℔ M.,	
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00	W. O. bbl	00 00 @ 30 00
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 @ 00 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	Shipping	10 00 @ 11 00
do Apple	1 50 @ 2 75	Mill, prme	7 50 @ 8 00
do Peach	2 25 @ 3 50	Mill Fair	6 00 @ 7 00
LUMBER, (River,		Mill, inferior to	
Fl'r Bds.	15 00 @ 17 00	ord.	4 00 @ 5 00
Wide do	12 00 @ 14 00	TALLOW, ℔	11 @ 0 12
Scantling	10 00 @ 12 00		

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY,

November 23, 1870.

Since the close of our review on Thursday last very little has been doing in our market in the way of sales. On Friday business was entirely suspended, and since then the inclement weather has tended somewhat to check out-door business. To-morrow (Thursday) being set apart as a day of thanksgiving, we close our review this (Wednesday) evening, thus giving only four business days, which will account to some extent for the meagre reports. Prices of nearly all the leading articles of produce are about the same as last given. The sales are as follows:

TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last there has been a steady enquiry for this article, and the market has ruled firm at $2 90 for soft and $1 70 for hard, ℔ 280 ℔s. Receipts have been very light, footing up only 349 bbls, as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Saturday	96	2 90	1 70
Monday	90	2 90	1 70
Tuesday	100	2 90	1 70
Wednesday	63	2 90	1 70

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—At the time of closing our review on Thursday last the market ruled quiet and closed at 42 cents. On Friday no business was done, and on Saturday sales were made at above figure. On Monday the market was dull, and no sales effected, factors holding at figures above the views of buyers. On Tuesday the price declined a shade, and sales took place at 41½@42 cents for Southern packages—closing quiet. To-day (Wednesday) the market is rather unsettled, with a tendency to decline;—the bulk of the stock, however, is generally held out of market. Sales as follows:

Saturday	1[illegible]9	casks at 42 cents ℔ gallon.
Tuesday	390	" " 41½ " " "
Do	78	" " 42 " " "

ROSIN—We have no important change to report in this article since our last so far as regards prices. For strained the market has ruled quiet;—factors have been holding at $1 50, and buyers not disposed to operate. For the finer qualities there has been more enquiry, and the market has ruled firm, but want of stock has checked transactions. For all other grades the market generally has ruled quiet, and only a few sales have taken place, as given below. Receipts have been light, and the stock on market is only moderate, the bulk of which is of the medium grades. Sales as follows: Saturday, 107 bbls at $3 for extra No 1 and $3 25@$3 50 for Pale; Monday, 89 bbls at $1 80 for extra No 2, $2@$2 25 for low No 1, and $2 75@$3 for No 1; Tuesday, 314 bbls at $1 55@$1 60 for No 2—℔ bbl of 280 ℔s.

TAR—Is being brought in sparingly, and is in moderate request at former quotation. Receipts are only 218 bbls, which sold at $2 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS—Empty spirit barrels are in good stock, and the market continues to rule exceedingly dull. There is no demand worthy of report, and only small sales are occasionally made at the following figures: Second hand country $2 15@$2 20 as they run, $2 80@$2 40 for selected and $2 60@$2 75 for new;—New York, $2 75@$3 for second hand and new, as in quantity.

BEESWAX—Small lots coming in, which find sale at 28@30 cents ℔ ℔.

BEEF CATTLE.—Receipts are moderate, and the market is fairly supplied at present, while we note only a light demand for butchering purposes. Small sales have taken place on the hoof at 7@9 cents ℔ ℔ net, according to quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in very good supply, and demand mainly in the retail way. Sells from the mills at $1 10@$1 15 ℔ bushel.

COTTON—In the earlier part of the week the market for this article ruled exceedingly quiet, and little or nothing was done in the way of sales. For two or three days past, however, there has been a better feeling, caused by more favorable reports from abroad, and on Wednesday the market closed firm with an advancing tendency. To-day (Wednesday) no sales have yet taken place, factors holding for higher figures, which purchasers are not disposed at present to give. We quote sales of 595 bales at 14¾@15 cents ℔ ℔.—latter figure for low middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5@7 cents ℔ ℔., as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are being brought in slowly, and the market is rather poorly supplied. We quote as selling at 25@30 cents ℔ dozen, as in quantity.

FERTILIZERS—The market is somewhat better supplied with nearly all descriptions, and demand limited. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70, Patapsco do. $65; Phoenix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Woolston's Phosphate, $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate. $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ℔ ton of 2,000 ℔s.

FLOUR—We have no alteration to report in prices of this article. The market continues to be fully stocked with all grades, and only a light jobbing demand exists, which is being supplied from store at quotations in table, according to quantity and quality.

FISH—Mullets are in very light stock, and demand moderate. One or two small parcels received and sold from vessel at $7@$7 25 for pine bbls.

GRAIN—In the CORN market we have nothing new to report since our last review. Receipts for some weeks have been unusually light, in consequence of which the stock in dealers' hands has become very small, though it is fully sufficient to meet present wants, as only a retail demand exists. We quote as selling in lots from store at $1@10 ℔ bushel for white, bags included. Cargo price is nominal at 90 cents ——OATS—Only a light demand exists, and the market is well supplied. Retailing from store at 65@70 cents ℔ bushel ——PEAS—Small lots are arriving, and the market is moderately supplied while only a light demand exists. Sales of Cow at $1 ℔ bushel.——RICE—The supply of clean is small, but sufficient to meet the retail demand. We quote Carolina at 7½@8½ cents ℔ ℔.

HAY—The stock in dealers' hands is very light, and we quote a fair demand. One or two small lots of Northern received and sold from wharf at $1 15@$1 20 ℔ 100 ℔s. Cargo price of Eastern is nominal at $1 35@$1 40.

LIME—Only a local demand exists, and market fairly supplied. Sells from store at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ cask. One cargo of 2,000 casks received and gone into store.

LUMBER—Is in good supply, and sales are being made from the mills as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

PEANUTS—Have been brought to market less freely since our last, owing mainly to the inclement weather, but still in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, which is not so good. There is no change in prices, and we quote sales from carts at $1 75@$1 80 for ordinary, and $2@$2 10 ℔ bushel for prime and extra.

POTATOES—Sweet are coming to market quite freely, and sell at 60@80 cents ℔ bushel. Irish are only in moderate stock, and bring $2 75@$3 25 ℔ bbl.

POULTRY—Is in better supply, and rather slow of sale at former prices. We quote live chickens at 30@35 cents, and grown fowls at 40@50 cents each.

PROVISIONS—In the BACON market we have nothing new to report since last review. For North Carolina there is a fair enquiry, and high figures could be obtained. None worthy of note has been received for some time, and in consequence the market has become entirely bare.—We quote at 21@22 cents for sides, 20@22 cents for hog round, and 23@25 cents for hams, as in quality. *Western* is in rather small stock, but sufficient to meet present demand, which is mainly for retail lots. We quote as follows: smoked, 16½@17½ cents for shoulders, 20@21 cents for sides, and 19@23 cents for hams; dry salted, 15½@16 cents for shoulders, and 18½@19 cents for sides ——LARD Supply of Northern fairly fair, and demand moderate. Sales from store at 16@22 cents ℔ ℔, as in quality.——PORK—There is only a light stock of Northern on market, but the demand is meagre, and sales are being made from store at figures given in table.

SALT.—There is a moderate supply at present in dealers' hands, and sales are being made in the small way from store at $1 40@$1 45 for American, and $1 50@$1 55 ℔ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Little or no demand for shipment, and market dull. We quote sales of small lots for building purposes at $2 50@$3 for Common, and $4@$5 50 ℔ M. for Contract.

TIMBER.—For this article the market rules quite dull, and prices tend downward. The demand for mill purposes has been checked, and sales are difficult to effect. Only a few rafts received, and small sales at figures in table.

WOOD—Continues to be brought in slowly, and is in demand at full prices. We quote by the boat load at $2 75@$3 for pine and ash, and $3 50@$3 75 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To all coastwise ports are quite dull at present, and sales are somewhat lower, especially to New York. Produce is offered sparingly, and some difficulty is experienced in getting cargoes for the vessels now in port. See table for last rates paid.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 45	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 45	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	40 @ 0 45	00 @ 40
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ⅜	@ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts,	@ 8	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	0 @ 2 00	00 @ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 15	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 6 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 45	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 00	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 10	00 @ 00
Lumber	00 @ 00	6 00 @ 6 50
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 70
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 70
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 70
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	@ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 12½
Lumber	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 10 00

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Noon.

Stocks steady. Gold, 111⅛. Money 4 to 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange—long, 109½; short, 110. Bonds, 7⅛.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat favors buyers. Corn scarce and advancing. Pork nominal at $23. Lard quiet at 13¾ to 13⅞ cents. Cotton active and irregular—Uplands 16½; Orleans 17 cents; sales of 400 bales. Spirits turpentine shade easier at 45½ cents. Rosin steady—strained $1 75 to $2. Freights steady.

MARRIED.

In Richmond county, on the 13th of October, by the Rev. Joseph Evens, PETER MCRAE and Miss MARY ANN MCKINNON, all of Richmond county.

Treading on parlor matches caused the death of a Richmond lady.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

THE Newark *Daily Journal*, in a well-written article, exhibits the scandalous means resorted to by the Radicals to carry some of the Congressional Districts in New Jersey, at the late election. It says: "In Morris and Sussex counties, the reckless expenditure of money, by the Radicals, made some of the most experienced politicians tremble. They had never before seen anything to compare with it, although the business was not all done around the polls. The men who expended the money, went around to the houses of poor men, days before the election, and made all the arrangements in the presence of the family. A ton of coal, an overcoat and a barrel of flour, were given in not a few instances for single votes, and one negro demanded and received a ton of coal, a barrel of flour and $5 cash." In conclusion, the *Journa* sets it down as a fact that New Jersey was carried "by outside contributions, from what source we may never be able to ascertain exactly; but, if the truth were known, it is quite likely that the money was drawn directly, or indirectly, from the Federal Treasury." The inference is a fair one, and such facts as those reported in the above article, are chronicled from other portions of the country. In Schenck's District, thousands of dollars were used, and also in Kelley's. But despite money, negroes and bayonets, the Democracy gained in the North, West and South, and have reduced the Radical majority in Congress to such a figure as to prevent them from riding over the people rough shod.

The Fair.

The constant engagement of the Editor as an officer of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association has interfered with his editorial duties for a few days past. Indeed we have not been able to write of the Fair itself. We must now content ourselves merely in announcing it all that could have been wished for. The weather, except on Tuesday, has been magnificent, the attendance, especially on Thursday and Friday, was very large, the exhibition every way gratifying and honorable to the section.

General M. W. RANSOM, the Association's Orator, was equal to the occasion and to himself. We have never listened to a more eloquent and masterly address, or one more in sympathy with the vast concourse of people, who were attentive and enthusiastic listeners. General RANSOM added new laurels to those he he had won on the field. His victory over his auditory was as complete as ever crowned his efforts as a soldier. We shall take occasion to refer to this address again, and now direct attention to our report elsewhere.

The Tournament was most attractive and pleasant. It was the leading amusement of the Fair, and it was a most manly and genial entertainment.

We understand that the Premium List is not yet complete and it may be a day or two before it is ready for publication. The Executive Committee will take time to revise it carefully and then give it such publicity as is in their power.

THE FAIR.

Premium List—Special Premiums.

The close of the Fair has been attended with so many labors, and the reports of Awarding Committees are, many of them, in such a crude state, that the Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have wisely determined to revise them thoroughly before they are given to the public. For this purpose a Special Committee will meet every night until the work is completed and published.

The list is long, and haste in its publication would be attended with many errors. We are glad, therefore, that the Committee have determined upon this course. We can well appreciate the anxiety of exhibitors, but they must also approve of their action. This, we believe, is in accordance with the custom of other Fairs. The time is so short in which the Fairs are held, that no amount of clerical force would enable the officers to make their reports properly before the Fair closed.

We regret, exceedingly, that Awarding Committees, selected with so much care, and published for months in advance, should absent themselves or neglect to perform their duties. We trust that the managers of the Association will devise some means to correct this deficiency, which experience has demonstrated to be a common evil at all our Agricultural Fairs, and is without question a serious drawback, and curtails very greatly the benefits which would otherwise attend these industrial exhibitions.

This charge does not apply to all the Committees of our late Fair, we are glad to say. Some of them were attended to with great satisfaction, and their reports well considered and intelligent. If all would strive to come up to the standard of the best, the success of the Fair would be more complete. We sincerely hope there will be some improvement in the future.

We are able to publish the following among the Special Premiums offered at the late Fair:

Mrs. H. M. McNair, of Edgecombe, received Mr. Edward Kidder's premium ($20) for the best loaf of bread made without soda, salaratus or shortening.

Mrs. Wm. Larkins, of Wilmington, received Mr. Alex. Oldham's premium (a barrel of flour) for the best loaf of bread made from flour from the Cape Fear Mills.

Mrs. Alex. Oldham, of Wilmington, received the Association Premium (a dozen silver desert knives) for the largest exhibition of preserves, jellies, pickles, jams, &c., &c.

Mrs. A. D. Moore, of Wilson, received the Association premium (handsome silver tete-a-tete set) for the largest number of meritorious articles made and exhibited in the Household Department. Mrs. Moore exhibited upward of a hundred and thirty articles of her own manufacture.

The Committee recommend also a handsome silver premium to Mrs. Dr. H. F. Murphy, of New Hanover, for the large and creditable display in this department.

Dr. E. F. Ashe, of Anson, receives the elegant silver cup offered by Messrs. Williams & Murchison for the best bale of cotton. This gentleman also receives the special premium offered by Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson for the best bale of cotton raised in Anson.

The following gentlemen received the premium offered by Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson, for their respective counties:

Shade Wooten, Bladen.
C. F. R. Kornegay, Wayne.
B. D. Applewhite, Brunswick.
Noah Gibson, Richmond.
B. F. Hart, Edgecombe.
J. W. Alford, Robeson.
H. A. Bland, New Hanover.
Benj. Oliver, Duplin.
B. A. Peterson, Sampson.
W. M. Baldwin, Columbus.
A. E. Gilchrist, Marion, S. C.
W. H. Borden, Wilson.
Marshal Williams, Cumberland.

The Committee decided that the bale presented by Mr. Alford, of Robeson, was the second best on exhibition.

Mr. Benj. Oliver, of Duplin, also received the special premium offered by Messrs. Bass & Scott (an elegant silver butter dish) for the best bale of Cotton raised in Duplin, Sampson, Wilson, Wayne, Johnston, Bladen or Columbus.

Mr. Peterson, of Sampson, receives the ton of Navassa Guano offered by the Company, for the best bale of Cotton raised by the use of that Fertilizer.

Mr. Baldwin, of Columbus, receives the ton of Starr Phosphate, for the best bale of Cotton raised by the use of that Fertilizer, offered by Messrs. Vick & Mebane.

We will, of course, publish the entire list of premiums as soon as it is complete.

John Quincy Adams on Disloyalty and Rebel Outrages.

From a recent speech delivered by this gentleman, we extract as follows:

What is their favorite charge against all who differ with them? "*They are disloyal!*" What is that? Well, I will tell you. Loyalty is a word derived from old feudal time, and expresses the relation of the slave to his master, the subjection of the serf to his lord, the regard of the vassal for his king. The citizen is free, the subject is loyal. Loyalty is no new thing. It was rampant here before the battle of Bunker's Hill. Then, as now, the rich and high were most "loyal." The loyalist, however, disliked the climate after the "Declaration." They are remembered as Tories now. Generals Warren and Putnam were "rebels" about the same time. Let the negro, if he likes, be loyal to his carpet-bagger, and the office-holder to his patron, and the Radical politician to his government, but as for us we will be content with the old fashioned ways of our fathers, and swear with them "to the best of our ability to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." These are not my notions, gentlemen, they are the notions of Thomas Jefferson. According to him, each man has a right—limited only by his neighbor's equal rights—to his liberty, and to pursue his own happiness in his own way. These were rights which he maintained to be inherent, inalienable, and not derivative or held by any service. All that governments can do is to see that these rights are not interfered with, or the man's innocent, free action hampered. The best government is that which governs least. The best governments are those who govern themselves. My friends, exactly that is our notion to-day. All that is necessary to dispose of all these questions that the eternal meddling and managing of the party of all the morals has raised, is to apply the simple Democratic test to them, and mark the result. Do you ask me how to deal with the South?

The Democratic doctrine is contained in a queer, old, rusty, forgotten pamphlet. Let me read it to you: "The people of this Commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign and independent State; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right which is not or may not hereafter be by them *expressly delegated* to the United States of America in Congress assembled." And if that is treason—as I suppose it is now-a-days—why, it is high time that the book which contains it be burned by the common hangman. It is entitled, "A declaration of the rights of all the inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." That, gentlemen, is pure disloyal Democracy, and nothing else, and we stick to it still. But, then, a colored gentleman, the other night at Faneul Hall, told us that there were "outrages" at the South. Well, I should think it very probable. I only wonder there are not more. It must be a mean spirited people who would not get outrageous under such treatment. I am sure Massachusetts people were rough enough when a similar attempt was made to reconstruct them in 1765.—For an infringment of their liberties, not one hundreth part as gross as that perpetrated on Georgia, they burnt down the house of Governor Hutchinson, and plundered, rifled and robbed the houses of the Register of the Admirality and of the Comptroller of the Customs in the city of Boston. And, my friends, I am very much afraid they would do it again, loyal as they are, in a like case. It is always so in such cases. Ireland is full of "outrages," and Hungary was so outrageous that Austria has been compelled to restore her constitutional rights to her in order to stop the "outrages." Of course there are outrages in the subject States. I know of one myself, a gross outrage; indeed, very nearly as infamous an outrage as ever was committed upon a free people, the great, original supreme outrage reconstruction.

The Richmond "Examiner" thus describes a "fashionable choir":

"The choir loft ten feet behind and ten feet above the worshippers; then the fourteen sorts of tune-books, then the balustrade to hide the praisers; then the praisers themselves, who come tripping to their places with exuberant satisfaction and demonstrative delight; then their salutations and greetings, which in any other part of the church would be considered intolerably irreverent (therefore the choir loft is not recognized as a part of the church, or the inhabitants a part of the worshippers); then the titter, a disease which is as incurable in choirs as it is inseparable from them; then solemn singing with a back-ground of merry smiles, hilarious nudging and characteristic (not to say choristeristic) winks; then a grand reconnoitering of tune-books, accompanied by appropriate whispers, during the prayer or reading of the Holy Bible; then a literary entertainment, or an exchange of pencilled notes on all the great questions that interest the human mind—excepting religion; then the transformation of the choir loft into a sleeping-car, of which the chorister is the conductor, who wakes up his passengers when it is time to go to praising again."

THIRD DAY OF THE FAIR—GEN. RANSOM'S ADDRESS.—We must express our regret that unavoidable circumstances crowded out our notice of the proceedings at the Fair Grounds on Thursday.

The fair weather Wednesday enticed numberless people from on the line of the different railroads to come down, and by one o'clock the Grounds and several Halls were literally packed with visitors. Up to that hour each train from the city brought out hundreds upon hundreds and we have good authority for saying that there could not have been less than ten thousand people present.

The chief feature of the day was, undoubtedly, the

ADDRESS OF GEN. RANSOM.

"An orator, an eloquent scholar, a profound thinker:" Such was the reputation that had preceded Gen. Ransom; it was fully sustained, and his masterly address was rewarded with unstinted applause.

With his address the General conciliated his immense audience by felicitous allusions to the historic renown of the Cape Fear region, the vigor of its men, the beauty of its women and its material advantages.

He made a rapid but comprehensive and graphic survey of our present situation; the prostration consequent to the war; the enfranchisement of the black man and the great change, social, political and industrial thus effected. The future, he said, was environed with difficulties, and he was confident of the successful solution of the problems involved. He had faith in Southern tenacity of purpose, Southern industry and Southern wisdom. It was the interest of the North to promote the prosperity of the South. This was so obvious, that the North would throw no obstacle in the way of our progress; and under the guidance of Southern statesmen, we would reach a height of civilization heretofore unknown. He said there was no cause for despondency. To support his horoscope of the future he instituted a comparison between our condition and that of those, who adventurers here, subdued the Indian and his forest and planted the foundations of our American polity. If they affected so much, "a fortiori," from superior advantages, we could effect more.—He urged in our intercourse and efforts for the common good, forbearance, harmony and union.

Gen. R. insisted upon the importance of service to Agriculture; spoke of its triumphs and asked what if the time and intelect devoted to astronomy alone had been applied to agriculture; what, considering its wonderful discoveries, and calculations, predicting with unwavering certainty, the return of comets, &c., would not have been done for agriculture?

Gen. R. advocated the establishment of agricultural and industrial schools for scientific and practical education; exposed the folly of those who reject aid from science, or any quarter, and urged that the popular prejudice against science as applied to agriculture was a popular fallacy.

Gen. R., in conclusion, looking up from material to moral excellence, presented with great force, as a model, that noble type, not simply of the Southern man, but of humanity in its highest development—Robert E. Lee.

Gen. R's speech was one hour and three quarters long. We are of opinion that there cannot be too much of a good thing, and so, as far as we could learn, thought the multitude of listeners.

We have not attempted a report of the address, nor even of its "argument," but content ourselves, perforce, with brief and commendatory reference to some of its salient points.

When the address appears in print, as we presume it soon will, the people of North Carolina will find in it not only instruction for the harvest, but a study for the closet.

After the address was concluded, a

TROTTING MATCH

came off, the following horses competing: "Twist," by Mr. Paxton, of Virginia; "Wilmington," by Mr. E. Pomeroy. Mile heats, best three in five. Twist came out winner.

The next race was also mile heat, best two in three, being won by "Selim," by Southerland & Steagall, over bay mare entered by Pomeroy, and "Henry Lee," by Dr. Hawley, of Robeson.

It is a matter of impossibility for us to do justice to the vast number of beautiful and meritorious articles on exhibition, nor do we think any reference to them necessary, as the majority of our readers have seen and judged for themselves.

The number of side shows on the Grounds was unusually large, and there were more ways of "getting your money back" by putting down a quarter and taking up nothing, than we ever recollect to have seen at a similar institution.

At 7½ o'clock at night the regular

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS

took place at the Court House with the following result:

President—S. L. Fremont.

Vice-Presidents—D. McMillan, New Hanover; W. L. Steele, Richmond; N. T. Harris, Bladen; T. S. Memory, Columbus; J. S. Woodward, Wilson; T. C. McIlhenny, Brunswick; A. A. McKoy, Sampson; H. T. Clark, Edgecombe; Alex. MacRae, Robeson; J. C. McMillan, Duplin; G. W. Lawrence, Cumberland: P. E. Smith, Halifax; S. W. Cole, Anson; R. T. Fulghum, Wake.

Recording Secretary—W. T. Ennett, of New Hanover.

Treasurer—J. W. Atkinson.

The thanks of the Association were tendered Maj. Mann, Col. Smith, and Maj. Engelhard for services rendered in their respective officers last year.

Committee on Printing—Maj. Engelhard, Dr. Robinson and D. McMillan, Esq.

FOURTH AND LAST DAY OF THE FAIR—THE GRAND TOURNAMENT.—Friday, the last day of our Agricultural Fair, brought with it the grand climax of a success beyond precedent. It was a great triumph for our enterprise, and one which gives assurance of even greater accomplishments in the future. Many persons had purposely delayed attending until the Tournament, and it is calculated that the number of visitors to the Grounds during the day did not fall far short of 15,000; in fact it is reasonably estimated that about 12,000 spectators witnessed the tilting.

THE TOURNAMENT

was, of course, *the* feature (almost exclusively so) of the day. At 9 A. M. the Knights assembled at their headquarters in the city, where a procession was formed, by the Marshal and his Assistants, and followed by the Tournament Committee, and Knights in costume, and observing a prescribed order of march through various streets, at length proceeded to the Fair Grounds and around the race course, assembling finally in front of the stand, where the charge to the Knights was delivered by Maj. F. D. POISSON.

THE ADDRESS

was as follows:

Amid these festive scenes devoted to the fruits of the Autumn harvest and the rare products of the skill of man, we welcome with kindly smiles, you, Sir Knights, who have come here to-day to grace our exposition with your knightly presence and to delight our eyes with the exhibition of your gallantry and prowess.

'Tis true that here you will find no tented field resounding with the clash of arms, the splintering of spears and the shattering of lances, upon which your deeds of renown are to call down our plaudits; no heralds in the rich and ancient vestments of their almost sacred order, whose loud exultant iries shall excite and stimulate the fiery ardor of both steed and rider; no minstrels, who with triumphant songs descriptive of the high and noble acts of chivalric daring done this day, shall hereafter "wake to ecstasy the living lyre"; no castle, proudly rearing to the heavens its embattled wails, whose every stone, ensanguined with the blood of friend and foe, could tell a tale of knightly valor and heroic exploit, looks down upon you. Ah, no! those adventurous days have fled, and with them have forever passed away the pride and pomp of lofty chivalry. But where is the eye, be it young or aged, that does not even now kindle with unwonted fire, when it looks over the brilliant pages of rare old Froissart, and drinks in the life and fervid spirit of those chivalrous days, until the reader feels, so animated and vivid is the recital, as if he were present in his own person, bearing his manly front to the onward shock of the battle's tide, and longing to strike a thousand stalwart blows for Love and Honor. What wondrous pictures of noble romance are they! How they linger upon the imagination in all their gorgeous details. What men of might were they who did these deeds of superhuman prowess! Yes truly "Old times are changed, old manners gone." But have they not left behind them some effulgent light by which our steps are illumined?

If the pageantry of chivalry has gone, has it borne no rich fruits in our minds, produced no happy results upon our acts? Does not knightly honor and knightly faith still live, deep implanted in the hearts of all the good and noble? Does it always require a hand of iron-mail to strike the sturdiest blow in a good cause? I trow not. Those who have followed the Southern cross and ridden with Cavalier Stuart have seen a thousand deeds of chivalric daring as exalted and as sublime as ever minstrel of old ever tuned harp to sing. Where among the knights of old ancient times could nobler knight be found, than our bright mirror of chivalry, who lately dying has left to us and our children the highest example of all those rare and ennobling qualities which dignify and exalt true knighthood? What age, what country, has ever produced a higher type of all the knightly virtues than our paragon, Robert E. Lee?

"Great in council and great in war,
Foremost captain of his time;
Rich in saving common sense
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime."

Take for your unfailing guide that word, which was the beacon light of all his actions, *Duty!* Engrave it deeply upon your hearts! Bear it upon your banners in letters of gold! Cut clear the road which leads to its goal! Care naught for consequences, when it clearly marks out the line, but with steady, unfaltering step, deviating not the breadth of a hair, pursue its straight course. Make this the rule of your conduct, and no knight of yore, who counted his slain by scores, can boast a nobler triumph than you, who have conquered self, and have made base, selfish purposes subservient to pure and good ends. Keep ever intact your plighted word. It is your knightly bond under the great seal of your manhood. Help the poor and the destitute, for the knightly hand and heart are ever open to the piteous cry of distress. Fill your minds with high and noble thoughts and then temptation can find no room therein for its alluring pleasures and corrupting influences. Drive quickly away from its portals all mean and groveling designs, for if they linger there but an instant they will invade its innermost sanctuary and leave their fatal impress. The soul of a true Knight should be as pure and stainless as the gleaming steel of his good sword. And I charge you now, Sir Knights, if you have aught in your hearts unbecoming the true dignity of your order to cast it out from your bosoms ere the trumpet sounds the charge. No soul can feel itself thoroughly possessed and nerved for a great trial while it feeds upon base desires, which canker and destroy all those nobler impulses that strengthen and sustain it. Curb headlong passion with prudent judgment, lest, like a wild steed unused to bit and bridle, it bear you on to sure and speedy destruction. Resolute in the right, yield with manly grace when the dictates of your mind teach that you are in error. Educate your intellects by daily converse with the most worthy authors whose generous and exalted teachings purify the imagination, expand your judgment and regulate the reason. Strengthen the body with manly vigor by frequent exercise of its powers. Avoid vice as you would the sting of the poisonous wasp. Let your fair lips never condescend to deceit, for he who but trifles with truth falls from his proud position in the list of pure and unsullied knights. To your country be ever true. Cling to her only the stronger in the days of her woe and dependence. Then when the sun of her prosperity shall shine again over her broad domain, with proud and loving looks she will turn her great heart to honor and admire her fearless knights, who have kept her escutcheon as pure and stainless as their own undying honor.

I have now, sir knights, briefly given you in charge some of the rules and principles by which the true knight should be guided, whether in the palmy days of chivalry or in the prosaic age in which we live. Cultivate these, and you will surely gain the highest prize in the grand tournament of life.

Turn we now to the present occasion. The scenes which surround you, most excellent knights, speak of no warlike age. Your building is filled, not with armed men buckling on their armor for a day's foray, but with the best offerings of the peaceful arts. This assembly comes not here to look upon the fierce conflict of contending foes, but to witness the manly dexterity and skill of hand which you may exhibit in the struggle for honors on this day's course.—Think not that the task before you is too simple and easy to demand your best powers. He who comes off this day's guerdon must need put forth all his strength and adroitness. The heads which surmount yon posts must fall beneath the trenchant blow of your sabres, and those tremulous rings must be borne off to the goal, upon the points of their blades. See that you keep your seats steady, your eyes quick as the flashing meteor in their glance, and your hands as firm as the steel they grasp. He whose heart longs to crown the Queen of Love and Beauty at this joust, must falter not in the lists. Rein well in hand your ready steeds, that they may bear you safely down the course. Lo! looking intently upon you are the bright eyes of the fairest of the fair. Remember

"How sweet are looks that ladies bend
On whom their favors fall."

Who does not feel that one bright smile from those lovely lips would repay him a thousand times o'er for all the labors and the dangers of the day. Let the victor plait his crown of blushing roses; the hurtful thorns will crumble into dust as they touch the regal brow. The lists are now open. Brave knights do your devoirs. Ring out thy clarion notes, O bugle. "None but the brave deserve the fair."

The tilting began immediately after the delivery of this address. The Knights were considerably within the time allowed, and at first ran a great deal faster than was required. In fact, very fast time indeed was made, and in no single instance did any Knight fail to run through on time. We are pleased also to record the fact that no accident occurred to the Knights in riding, everything passing off easily and smoothly. The interest was kept up unflaggingly. Though some of the riding was not the best we have ever seen or heard of, still the difficult feats of making the points were accomplished quite creditably. When we take into consideration this difficulty the riding will certainly be applauded.

The Knights ran (after a canter in single file through the course) in the following order as entered:

No. 1—Knight of the Distant Hills, W. L. Williams, Cumberland county.

No. 2—Knight of the Coast, J. B. McMillan, New Hanover county.

No. 3—Unknown Knight, Jno. McDowell, Bladen county.

No. 4—Knight of Richmond, W. H. McLaurin, Richmond county.

No. 5—Knight of Cumberland, Jno. A. Williams, Cumberland county.

No. 6—Knight of the Red, White and Blue, Wm. Whitted, Bladen county.

No. 7—Knight of the Lost Cause, S. S. Nash, Wilmington.

No. 8—Knight of the Daisy, Maurice Langhorne, Virginia.

No. 9—Knight of No Hope, T. R. Asheford, Clinton. (Didn't appear.)

No. 10—Knight of Hanover, Jno. D. Kerr, New Hanover.

No. 11—Knight of Hilton, Geo. Parsley, Wilmington.

No. 12—Knight of the Orange Plume, Jno. D. Williams, Fayetteville.

No. 13—Knight of the Cape Fear Academy, Jordan Thomas, Wilmington.

No. 14—Knight of the Broken Leg, W. P. Oldham, Wilmington.

At the end of the riding, which lasted about two hours, the score stood as follows:

Name of Knights.	1st Ride		2d Ride		3d Ride		Total.
	Points	Time	Points	Time	Points	Time	Points
Distant Hills	7-9		4-9		6-10		17
Coast	1-8½		1-10		4-9½		6
Unknown	8-10		1-10		8-11		12
Richmond	1-9½		1-10		9-9½		11
Cumberland	8-8½		7-9		6-9		21
Red, White & Blue	0-9		6-9½		4-9½		10
Lost Cause	1 8		3-9		2-9		6
Daisy	9-9½		9-9½		7-10		25
Hanover	5-7½		4-9		4-9		13
Hilton	3-9½		4-8½		6-10		13
Orange Plume	4-10½		1-10½		5-10		10
C. F. Academy	1-10		7-10		8-8½		16
Broken Leg	6-9½		5-10		8-9½		19

33 points—11 on the ride—were the highest number that could have been made. The time allowed for the ride was 14 seconds.

Col. T. C. McIlhenny announced the decision of the Judges.

Gen. R. H. Cowan was selected to deliver the prizes, which he did in his usual happy style.

To the Knight of the Daisy, Maurice Langhorne, was awarded the first prize—the $500 horse; to the Knight of Cumberland, Jno. A. Williams, the second prize—the $300 horse; to the Knight of the Broken Leg, the third prize—the $100 saddle and bridle. The prize for the best ride—the spurs—was awarded to Cumberland.

The Knight of the Daisy crowned Miss Jennie D. Cowan, of Wilmington, Queen of Love and Beauty.

The Knight of Cumberland selected Miss Mary Bratton, of Charlotte, First Maid of Honor.

The Knight of the Lost Cause selected Miss Kate Curtis, of Hillsboro', Second Maid of Honor.

The Knight of the Distant Hills selected Miss Leak, of Wadesboro', Third Maid of Honor.

The Knight of the Broken Leg, Mr. Oldham, after riding through the several tilts, became so weak as to be compelled to leave the field in a carriage, from which he had just emerged on crutches to run the course. He, however, turned over his privilege to the Knight of the Lost Cause, Mr. Nash, who selected the Second Maid of Honor, as above.

We do not desire or propose to make invidious references, but we must confess our pleasure at the manly manner in which the young Knight of the Cape Fear Academy, but a mere boy in years and stature, acquitted himself. He made sixteen points and bore himself in the difficult task he essayed with credit and comparative excellence. The same remarks may, with propriety, also be applied to the young Knight of Hilton, who, too, is one of our Wilmington youth, and a skillful rider, and who made thirteen points.

After the tournament was ended came a few

RACES.

A trotting match with mules for a prize whip, offered as a special premium, by Messrs. J. W. Topham & Co., of this city, was won by Mr. Joe French's mule.

A pacing match, best two in three, mile heats, for the Association premium of $10, was won by Mr. Harvey's mare, Kate.

The greatest attraction in the way of races was the last—a running match, half mile heats, best two in three, for Association premium of $50. Three horses were entered—Spring Tail, by Dr. D. McMillan, Charlie, by Maj. J. S. Hines, and Doctor, by Mr. Jones. The first heat was won by Spring Tail; Charlie was then withdrawn. Second heat won by Doctor, and he was then withdrawn. After running around the track on the third heat alone, the premium was awarded to Spring Tail.

During the races several disturbances were threatened, but speedily quelled by the Marshal and his Assistants with the aid of the special police.

Shortly afterwards, the crowd, which had already begun to scatter, formally dispersed. And thus ended, by limitation, the Second Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association—a grand, triumphal success, only to be excelled by the Third Annual Exhibition.

THE CORONATION BALL

took place in the City Hall at night.—And here our pen pauses in the attempt to describe the brilliant scene there presented. The room was crowded with ladies fair, and Knights and gentlemen gallant. Innumerable sets were found here and there in every conceivable space on the floor, or around in centre circle happy couples whirled in the menzes of the waltz, or through romp of a gallop. The attendance was large, pleasant and everything that could be wished. It was indeed a happy success and such a Hop as has scarcely ever been witnessed in Wilmington.

ARTICLES WORTHY OF MENTION.—We have hitherto published a list of the more commendable exhibits made at our Fair and desire to add here a few others which were entered after our list was made up.—These are:

Alex. Oldham, pearl hominy, corn meal and extra family flour.

E. Murray & Co., Beard cotton tie and roll cotton bagging.

Cotton stalks, 9 feet high—no name.

Lot of brooms, made by a blind man—no name.

Mrs. W. E. Hill, Duplin, lot of extra butter.

Mrs. J. C. Walker, afghan.

Miss Ellen Bellamy, tidies.

Mrs. Dr. Atkinson, Raleigh, collar and mat (tatten) crotchet mats.

Miss Smith, Wilson, mat. Sir Walter Scott, (very commendable).

Lamb's Wool, natural shearing, (muff and cape).

Embroidered yokes, Mrs. A. D. Moore, Wilson.

White cashmere opera cloak, no name.

Album bed quilt, Mrs. R. W. Best, Raleigh.

Pound cake, frosted and ornamented, Mrs. Brown, Bladen.

Sugar candy, citron pudding, lemon pie, &c. Mrs. Carroll, Flemington.

Jelly cake, fruit cake, (this last magnificent), calves foot jelly, Miss Fannie Ransom.

Fine old Rye Whiskey, Owens, Brown & Co., Baltimore.

Mrs. Col. T. S. Memory, Whiteville, 1 pair fine homemade wove blankets, something truly commendable as an evidence of home manufacture. Warranted to last 20 years.

MEMORIAL—GOV. VANCE'S LECTURE.—This able and distinguished gentleman and deservedly honored son of North Carolina, was greeted by a large and appreciative audience last evening, at the City Hall, assembled to receive and enjoy the intellectual treat prepared for them. We have not time nor space now to comment with sufficient fullness, upon Gov. VANCE'S effort. That all were repaid is but saying too little.

The sacred motive that invested and consecrated the occasion, received its best and most eloquent expression in the finished and scholarly diction and uttered thought of the distinguished orator.

"Old Luke" at Stoney Creek.

BY POPINACK.

Your speaking of old Luke Grant's "Sign"—"this ere rode goes to my mill"—reminds me, said my friend, Adair, of a very amusing scene I witnessed in Virginia, while in the army, in which *he* figured conspicuously. As you have seen him, you know what a "character" he is, a sort of combination of the serio-comic, which has afforded me many a hearty laugh.

Considering how he was "raised," the old fellow deserves great credit for being as clever a man as he is. I have no doubt he does the "best he knows," but that best is so comical in its manifestations, that one at all alive to the ludicrous, cannot help laughing at it.

In order that you may fully appreciate the humor of the scene I wish to describe, I must premise by telling you something of Luke's antecedents and habits. At home he was considered a simple, honest man, and a right thrifty farmer, a first-rate hand to sow wheat, good to save enough to "do him," and a neighborly enough neighbor; but in the cavalry camp he looked and felt as much out of place as a cur dog among a pack of hounds, in hot pursuit of a fox. He had no fancy for war, knowed nothin about the natur of the Secession fuss, ceppin so fur as the freein of the niggers was enwolved, and had jined the cavalry only because he couldn't help himself. He was "great" on "cradling" grain in harvest time; "great" on beating cider, and "great" about repairing fences and building log cribs, but when it came to a cavalry charge, in the teeth of a foe, two to one, Donder and Blixen, but he would a thousand times rather have been driving his ox cart at home!

Another phase of Luke's character was his religious turn. He set his face steadily against drinking, swearing and gambling—the common army sins—and his voice could often be heard, as at morn or eve he engaged in audible devotions. These our bad boys took a mischievous pleasure in interrupting, by throwing damaged cartridges down the little mud chimney he had built to his tent, and frightening him from his prayers by an explosion. Not unfrequently too the pot of peas, he usually prepared for his dinner, was blown up in the same warp, leaving him minus a meal, with a very smutty face.

His most distinguishing trait, however, was his knack for accumulating and saving. All the old cast away kettles, broken horse shoes and bits of leather, so plentiful about the cavalry camp, he used carefully to pick up and hoard, while with much pains he manufactured soap from improvised ley and the "grease" he couldn't bear to see "wasted." By dint of great industry he had filled several gourds, which he looked upon as a species of *spoils* he hoped to have the pleasure of triumphantly carrying home to "Betsey."

You remember what terrible weather we had in that last winter of the war? The army was badly off for clothes, and horse flesh generally in a deplorable condition. We kept up our spirits amid all our sufferings, however, and nothing excited us to merriment oftener than old Luke, whether at his soap-making, pea-cooking, or with lugubrious visage, mounted on his old sorrel, between which and himself there was a sufficient correspondence to have revived the old Aztec notion of the unity of man and horse. Of all the wild boys, who delighted in making merry at old Luke's expense, not one was such a persistent teaze as Fred Linton, bright-faced, herum-scarum, head-over-heels Fred; the trimmest, neatest, *readiest* soldier in the command. Fred lived exuberantly—like the great Stewart he so abounded in vitality, he needed no wine to keep him laughing, singing, dancing, frolicking! Wide awake, full of fun, he was the life of the company. One bitter morning in January an order came for the cavalry to strike tent and march. To those of us who, like Fred Linton, were equally ready for a fight or a frolic, this was good news, but it was appalling to others who, like Luke Grant, had an eye to creature comforts. He, however, most of all took it deeply to heart, as he was hoping for a furlough, and a chance to send home his accumulations.

The question was what to do with them? The idea of abandoning them was tolerable and not to be borne.

Fred, in his accustomed spirit of mischief, declared, "If I were you, Uncle Luke, I'd carry 'em along." The old fellow availed himself of the suggestion, and Fred, jaunty Fred, booted, spurred, gloved, in gray, that set off his little figure, helped *load* old sorrel, and then, on his own gallant bay, rode along in company. The figure old Luke cut was irresistible. In the first place he had swung a large dinner pot—his quondam pea-stewing vessel, round the neck of his docile brute, giving him the appearance of a bell-wether, several soap-gourds were secured under the girth, a kettle in the region of the dorsal appendage, and his whole pile of bed clothes, which, in color, might have been improved by the judicious use of his supply of soap, and not one item of which he could find in his heart to leave behind, heaped on his old saddle, his gaunt figure draped in a couple of dirty blankets, his head bound up in rags, gave the finishing touches to a *tout-ensemble*, grotesque to the last degree.

Well we proceeded without interuption till we reached Stoney Creek, which the martial tones of General Daring ordered us to ford. In we plunged, through the roaring, rushing water, our animals floundering among the rocks, colliding with big pieces of ice or swimming for dear life. I was so engaged looking out for myself I forgot old Luke and his singular paraphernalia of accouterments, till I was safely landed on the opposite bank. For heaven's sake, look at old Luke, Adair? called out Fred Linton, breaking into a laugh. There he stood on the other shore, in solitary conspicuousness, a spectacle for the brigade.

General Daring caught sight of him at the same moment.

Ho! You there, sung out he, why don't you come over?

Old Luke did not notice him. In angrier, louder tones the order was repeated. You, man! with the rag on your head, I say, ford the river! There was no mistaking this time and Luke replied, "I'm afraid Gineral; this ford looks mighty dangerous, I mout git drowned; I was gwine up higher and try to git round it, or mebbe thar mont be a bridge over it somewhar!" Did you ever see a military man in a passion? Daring was in one then, I tell you. He ripped out such a volley of oaths as made old Luke try the passage forthwith. In went old Sorrell! away went the soap gourds, while kittle and pot combined to carry the poor beast under, leaving his master to breast the waves as best he could, under the pressure of superfluous deeds. Old Luke came to land at last, and somewhere up stream old Sorrel got aground, which taking out the *tragic* element, left us boys a reminiscence which we laugh over as often as we recall it.

Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., Nov. 11th, 1870.

A Radical Rebuking Its Party.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, an unadulterated Radical sheet, despite its name, complains as follows of the course of its own party:

HOW TO SAVE THE PARTY.

The elections in other States indicate a general dissatisfaction with the course which the Republican party in Congress and the Republican administration at Washington have pursued. It is easy to see that, unless that course shall be promptly and wisely changed, the election of 1872 will result disastrously. No good can be done by denying or trying to conceal the facts. The party can be restored to that full measure of public confidence which it has enjoyed, only by frankly acknowledging the dissatisfaction which exists, candidly seeking the causes in its own errors of management, and resolutely repairing those errors.

Several States, Republican in 1868, have gone against us. Some of these, like Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas, were hastened in their return to Democratic control by the extreme measures resorted to under the color of Republicanism to hold them in the mastery of a set of men who do no credit to Republican principles. Others, such as Indiana, have been pushed toward Democracy by the failure of Congress to reform and reduce taxation. In several more, the Republican majorities have been reduced, and the number of Democratic Congressmen elected has been considerably increased by the public dissatisfaction with the course pursued at Washington.

It is clear, therefore, that the Republican party, if it would succeed in the future, must cease to excuse the misdeeds of those who claim to represent it. It must follow the example of Missouri in the bold assertion of vital principles of true Republicanism, and appeal to the people to defend those principles against foes within as well as without the dominant party.

A New Party Movement.

The Chicago Tribune, Republican, is out in a long editorial in favor of the formation of a new party on the "Civil Service" and "Revenue Reform" platform.—It is said that this movement is inspired by Senator Trumbull, Republican, who is a part owner of the Tribune, and who recently made a strong speech in favor of "civil service" reform. It is rumored that Trumbull's friends propose to put him forward as the presidential candidate of the new party. The plan is to get the Northwest committed to the scheme before the time for the presidential nomination in 1872. Senator Trumbull and the Tribune are said to be of opinion that the Republican party is about to disintergate and that it cannot elect its candidate for the Presidency on its present platform.

A fleet of over fifty coal barges is fastened to the piers of the old Monongahela Suspension Bridge, awaiting sufficient water to float them to the ports West and South.